FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 26, 1863. [NO. 2382.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

RICHMOND ACADEMY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the patrons of the School and public generally, that the third session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in February next.

The Academy is pleasantly situated in a healthy country on the Camden road, between Cheraw and Fayetteville, thirty miles south of the latter place.

Board convenient to Academy $7 per month. Tuition $8, $10 and $12 per session of 20 weeks.

Address ALEX GRAHAM, Principal
Montpelier P. O., Richmond, N. C., } 98*8tpd
Jan'y 7, 1863 }

640 Acres of Valuable Land for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale, Six Hundred and Forty acres of land in Talladega County, Alabama, situated near the line of Coosa and Talladega Counties, about sixteen miles from the rail road, leading from Talladega town to Selma, and three from the rail road which is now in progress of building,—leading from Opalaca to Selma. These lands are most admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c., yielding from fifty to sixty bushels of corn, and from forty to fifty of wheat per acre, with other products in a like proportion. There are on the premises, a comfortable dwelling, and all other necessary out houses; also a cotton gin, grist mill and threshing machine. There are about One Hundred acres of cleared land, fifty of which are bottom lands, besides two hundred and fifty acres more of never failing bottom lands, which could be prepared for cultivation at a very trifling expense. It is well watered, lying on each side of Hatchet creek, which is a never-failing stream, and capable of turning almost any amount of machinery. As to health, it is unsurpassed by any place in the State.

The above land is present every inducement for persons wishing to remove west; or to those who may wish to engage in the business of manufacturing, or to such as may wish to remove their families out of the reach of our invading foe.

Persons desiring further information respecting said lands, can apply to Mr. David Murphy, Fayetteville N. C., or to Mr. Daniel C. McNeill, St. Paul's P. O., Robeson County, N. C.

Persons wishing to purchase will please address me at "Fair Play P. O." Robeson County, N. C.

M. McNAIR.

Nov. 21st, 1862. 82*tf

Harnett County Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **2000 Acres of LAND,** in the county of Harnett N. C., upon which are three different Plantations, with improvements. The Land is all well watered and healthy, and as secure from the yankees as any land in the State. Terms accommodating and easy. Refers to Col. John H. Cook, Fayetteville. Address JAMES M. TURNER.
Summerville, Harnett county, N. C. 89-86tpd

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my LAND on the West side of Gum Swamp, 7 miles from Laurinburgh Depot, containing 400 acres, which is as productive as any land in the lower end of Richmond county, N. C. On the premises there is a comfortable dwelling, with all necessary out-houses. Any person wishing to purchase can either apply to myself on the premises, or address me at Springfield, N. C. DUNCAN JONES.
Dec'r 27, 1862. 91*6tpd

Valuable Land for Sale.

ONE Tract on Little River in Randolph county, containing 525 acres, on which is a first rate Dwelling and Kitchen, nearly new, with other out-houses; and also a valuable orchard. This tract contains about 50 acres of bottom land on said River.

One other Tract containing 300 acres, with Dwelling and other out-houses, about 60 acres under cultivation. This tract has valuable Timber, and is mostly level land.

The above tracts of land are valuable wheat, corn, oats and tobacco lands.

One other tract containing 800 acres. This tract abounds with valuable timber, and is very valuable grain land.

The above Lands are South of Asheboro' about 15 miles, and North of Troy, in Montgomery county, about 12 miles. The locality is in as healthy a portion of the State as any in North Carolina.

Refugees desiring to purchase lands will find the above to be very desirable property. Terms easy. My address is Caraway, Randolph county, N. C.

NATHAN SPENCER.
Jan'y 3, 1863. 91*8tpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Angus Martin, dec'd, offers for sale, 250 acres of LAND in Richmond county, near Trollinger's Depot. The land is well watered, well timbered and well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, peas and potatoes. Persons wishing to purchase can address me at Curriesville, Moore county, N. C.

H. H. MARTIN, Ex'r
Jan'y 9, 1863. 93*3t

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 25th day of November last, my boy WILLIS, aged about thirty years. Willis is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, has a downcast look, a little stooping, and limps slightly in his walk caused by a severe burn on (I think) his left thigh and leg. When last heard from, said boy was in the neighborhood of Laurinburg, N. C., and I have no doubt is trying to make his way to the free States either by way of Wilmington, N. C. to the yankee fleet or through the country in some other direction. I have good reason to believe that he has been passing on a permit written by himself with a false signature, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or half the amount for his lodgment in any jail within the limits of the Southern Confederacy so that I can get him.

W. R. MEDLIN.
Clio, Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Jan. 14. 95*4tpd

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1862.

Mary Griffen, Kenneth Haynes, Warren Haynes and others, *against* Calvin Haynes, Joseph A. Haynes, Bunberry Haynes and Milton Haynes

Petition for sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Calvin Haynes, Joseph A. Haynes, Bunberry Haynes, and Milton Haynes, the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1862.

89*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

OBSERVER
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1863.

FROM NEWBERN.—The reports at Raleigh, Wilmington, &c. of the advance of the yankee army were certainly untrue up to Sunday last, for we have seen a gentleman who came from within three miles of Newbern on that day, and there had been then nothing but pickets out. The report at Raleigh that their army was at Trenton on Saturday is therefore premature. Our informant had reason to believe that the yankees were alarmed at the preparations made to meet them.

GOOD NEWS.—TWO MORE CONFEDERATE SHIPS OF WAR AT SEA.—We are happy to learn by a dispatch from Mobile received here yesterday, that Capt. Maffitt, of the Confederate Navy, took the steamer Florida safely to sea on the night of the 16th, the port being *guarded* by 13 yankee blockaders.

And it will be seen by the Northern news that the captured Harriet Lane is also at sea, doubtless under as gallant command as the Florida.

These, added to the famous "290," make three Confederate ships known to be at sea, and it is believed that there is at least one other. Yankee commerce will be apt to suffer some.

GOOD SIGNS FROM THE NORTH WEST.—That the Lincoln Administration will soon lose the co-operation of the powerful States of the North-West, is apparent from many signs. In Illinois, besides the election of Richardson to the U. S. Senate, a correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat (Lincoln organ in that city) writes as follows in regard to a mass meeting held at Springfield, the capital of Illinois, in which the Lincoln Administration and proclamation were denounced in severe terms:—

"The committee of the Democratic meeting held last evening met this evening. A portion of the committee calling themselves moderates are in favor of demanding an armistice from the President, with a view to peace, regarding the subjugation of the rebels as impossible. Another portion are in favor of demanding the Governor to immediately withdraw the troops from this State from the field. They say the troops were enlisted by the Administration on a fraudulent pretence, and justice demands that they should be withdrawn. If the Governor refuses to do so, he is to be compelled to do it. You may set it down that the leading aspirants among the Democrats are for a revolution in the State rather than a longer continuance of the war. The opposition to the proclamation is a mere pretence—the Democrats have been opposed to the war from the start. They think the present the best opportunity for arresting it. A man is not now afraid to say he is a K. G. C. Your correspondent might call every Democrat in the House a Knight of the Golden Circle, and they would only laugh at him. Good joke!"

A RICH CORRESPONDENCE.—The Petersburg Express publishes a letter from Gen. Foster to Gen. French, enclosing a letter from the bogus Governor Stanly, in which the latter complains that "a portion of the forces of the enemies of the United States recently invaded the county of Washington," and "seized and carried away, against their consent and against the consent of their owners, a large number of slaves. From the home of Mr. M. Bowen, they took away several of his negroes, who had been faithful to him and whom he protected and humanely supported."

This modest complaint comes with rare grace from a minion of Lincoln, whose army has done the same identical thing thousands of times. Gen. French replies to this part of Stanly's letter as follows:

"Mr. Stanly is a representative of the United States Government, and I take it for granted speaks by authority, and if it be the determination of your government to deliver up to their owners the hundred thousand slaves you have stolen from their "kind and humane masters," I am sure my government will immediately cause this one little act of "robbery" to be discountenanced, and cause the negroes to be restored, and thus return to their "kind masters their property;" and to this end I will transmit to the proper authorities your communication and Mr. Stanly's letter.

"As it is an acknowledged principle among christian nations to respect private property in lands, I am sure my government will hail this as an evidence that hereafter yours will cease to deprive peaceful citizens of their private property.

"I deplore, as much as Mr. Stanly does, this taking of civilized beings from their families and homes, and depriving owners of their property, and I would it were the only robbery of the kind that has occurred, but so many have been committed by the forces of the United States, that it is now regarded as a legitimate and proper, "fit and necessary war measure," by your government."

But we are rather inclined to think, after all, that Stanly was making a sly dig under the fifth rib of his abolition associates, for he adds to his complaint the following:

"This robbery takes civilized beings from their families and homes; it deprives a kind master of his property and punishes slaves for their fidelity to him. I can not believe the good people of North Carolina will justify such conduct."

No; the good people of North Carolina do not justify stealing of any kind—the yankees have given them specimens of all kinds.

He also wants to know "by what rule this war is to be conducted, and whether those negroes are to be delivered up to those to whom their service may be due." Let him apply on that subject to his master Lincoln.

Stanly also alleged, with equal modesty, that "the enemy" had "barbarously and wilfully burned the town of Plymouth." To which Gen. French replies:

"I do not think the town of Plymouth was barbarously and wilfully burned, but as reported to me a house was fired in which your troops made a stand, and from which they fired on our soldiers. Such things will happen in war and often for no excuse except the spirit of destruction, as seen on the banks of the Mississippi, Potomac, Roanoke, Rappahannock and James rivers, where cities, towns and private residences, as a rule, have been burned or battered down by your land and naval forces."

Foster himself asks Gen. French whether it be true as reported that the Confederates captured at Kinston &c. had been or are compelled to perform duties contrary to their parole of honor? To which Gen. French replies:

"I can say, never to my knowledge have they been, nor have I ever heard of their being employed in the performance of any duty for the Government. As my Government has so faithfully respected the parole of prisoners, I am the more astonished that you should have brought a merely hearsay rumor, that came to the ears of the editor of the Raleigh Standard, to my notice, when an order was issued from the War Department of the United States, requiring, as I remember, paroled prisoners to instruct recruits, garrison fortresses in the rear of the army, and guard prisoners. While our press, as the extract you send me shows, would denounce such violation of a parole of honor, I have seen yours teeming with the demand that the prisoners that we had captured and paroled should be sent to Minnesota to repel the Indians there at war with your people."

We don't think that either Stanly or Foster makes much by that correspondence.

MAIL FAILURE.—We regret to learn that the mail from this place to Cheraw, on Tuesday last, got no farther than 16 miles when the horse was taken sick and the driver could not borrow or hire another to go on. The failure must have been a grievous disappointment at this time, when there is so much anxiety for news, to the hundreds of subscribers to the Observer on that route.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

On Monday no quorum was present in either House. In the Senate only 18 and in the House only 48 members answered to their names. Both Houses adjourned to Tuesday. Many of the Eastern members are doubtless detained by the unsettled condition of affairs in that section.

CONGRESS.—On Monday, in the Senate, Hon H V. Johnson of Georgia was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Hill of Geo. introduced a bill to organize the Supreme Court. There was also considerable discussion about the seizure of private property by Government agents and military officers, growing out of a resolution of inquiry as to recent seizures at Lynchburg, which was passed. The standing committees were announced, as follows:—

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Orr, Yancey, Hunter, Wigfall and Maxwell.

Finance.—Messrs. Barnwell, Hunter, Davis, Semmes and Johnson of Ga.

Commerce.—Messrs. Clay, Dortch, Oldham, Peyton, and Baker.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Sparrow, Wigfall, Henry, Clay and Burnett.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Brown, Maxwell, Simms, Yancey, and Johnson of Ga.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Hill, Haynes, Phelan, Semmes, and Caperton.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Oldham, Clark, Simms and Phelan.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Oldham, Haynes, Mitchell, Baker and Peyton.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Clark, Baker and Yancey.

Patents.—Messrs. Maxwell, Haynes and Hill.

Claims.—Messrs. Davis, Burnett and Peyton.

Territories.—Messrs. Wigfall, Brown and Clark.

Accounts.—Messrs. Mitchell, Dortch and Simms.

Printing.—Messrs. Phelan, Hill and Haynes.

Enrollment and Engrossment.—Messrs. Dortch, Maxwell and Caperton.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Clopton, of Alabama, offered joint resolutions relating to the conduct of the existing war and the late proclamation of the President of the U. S. These resolutions contemplate the delivery of officers of the Federal army to the State Government for trial.

Mr. Foote preferred, in lieu of retaliatory measures, as suggested by the resolutions, that an attempt should be made to stop the shedding of blood by a movement to bring about peace. It would strengthen the friends of peace at the North, and perhaps have the effect of producing a state of things so much desired, notwithstanding the opposition of the Abolition party. He signified his intention to offer resolutions hereafter—not for the purpose of yielding one inch of ground to the North—but to throw the entire responsibility upon the Lincoln Government if these scenes of blood are to continue.

Mr. Dargan, of Al., took the ground that powers at war must retaliate. The resolutions contemplated the turning over of captured officers to the State Governments, and to let them be punished according to their laws. He did not think that was correct; but suggested that the Government should take the responsibility itself.

Mr. Lyons, of Va., suggested that the Government had no power to turn these captured officers over to the States. Nor was there any necessity for the resolutions, since the President has said in his Message he will do it unless prevented by Congress. He favored the passage of a law prohibiting such a course, and to repose the power of retaliation entirely in the hands of the Government. When an officer was captured, if there was cause for retaliation, we might retaliate upon him; if not, we were bound to exchange him. They could not, by any law of nations, when captured by one Government, be turned over to another Government for trial. He would prefer that any officer captured in any State after the promulgation of that proclamation, should be instantly hung; not subject him to the uncertainties of a trial by jury.

Mr. Kenner, of La., called the attention of the House to the fact that this portion of the President's Message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. That Committee was now prepared to report. He moved, as instructed by the Committee, that the House now go into secret session for the purpose of receiving that report.

The motion was agreed to, and the House went into secret session.

THE YANKEE ARMY.—The fanatics in yankeedom seem incapable of learning, even by experience. They propose to pass a law to raise a new army of 150,000 "contrabands," to take the place of the 300,000 soldiers whose terms will expire in April and May. They doubtless despair of filling the ranks with any more Democrats, and experience has shown that the abolitionists have "no stomach for the fight." Experience ought equally to have shown them that they could not make soldiers out of Cuffee and Sambo. Gen. Hunter tried that at Hilton Head and failed. He was as glad to get rid of his recruits as they were to get rid of the service. Gen. Saxton, who succeeded to the command, it seems is also trying a like experiment, and with a like result. The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York Herald writes to that paper that several weeks ago there was an awkward halt in recruiting, when steamers were dispatched to Georgetown and Fernandina to bring in all that could be had, and the plantations were scoured to bring in all whom the glory of brilliant breeches and bright brass buttons could allure. But after months of effort not enough of men could be obtained to admit of the field officers being mustered into service. The negroes chafe at the restraints of military discipline, and frequently desert, while those not in service are in consternation at the severity of treatment of their brethren who are.

There is a hopeful prospect that the vile abolitionists will be left to fight their own battles, which they will of course not do. Their original substitutes, the Democrats, are tired of it, and their next resort, the blacks, never had any notion of the sort.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.—The Legislature of Virginia has elected Mr. Caperton, who was an old Whig, to fill the vacancy in the Confederate Senate occasioned by the death of Wm Ballard Preston, also an old Whig. This election is hailed as another evidence that old party feelings in Virginia have been obliterated. And the Enquirer is "well pleased" thereat. But to us it seems more the result of a feud in the Democratic ranks, the two factions thereof being apparently more hostile to each other than to the Whigs. And the Enquirer's pleasure seems to us to arise more from the defeat of Gen. Floyd, the candidate of one wing of the Democracy, and of the Examiner, which the Enquirer hates, than from any gratification at the election of a Whig.

FIGHTING A SHADOW.—A correspondent in the army asks us to come down, hot and heavy, upon "reconstructionists," of whom he hears that there are some, even in North Carolina. He must excuse us—we know of no such people in North Carolina, or within the region of our circulation. If we did, we would cry out against their folly and madness in the language of our correspondent:

"It is a mockery to our gallant slain, and were we now to agree to it, would prove that we were fools and stirrers-up of rebellion and strife in the mere wickedness of our hearts."

Our army friend may rest assured that there is no danger of any further union with the vile section which has been doing its very worst in mere wantonness to destroy "our lives, our property and our sacred honor."

TELEGRAPH DIVIDEND.—The Washington & New Orleans Telegraph Co. has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. which the stockholders in this place can get by applying at the Bank of Clarendon.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On the 8th inst., at the Hospital in Goldsboro', of wounds received in the battle of Goose river bridge, Albert O. Smith, in the 21st year of his age, a volunteer from Sampson county. Co. B, 35th Reg't.

Killed at the battle near Fredericksburg, 13th Dec'r, Corp'l Wm. B. Holton, of Co. G, 28th Reg't, aged 18, of Orange county.

Killed in the battle of Fredericksburg, 13th Dec'r, Wm. S. Pincher, aged 27 years, a native of Union county, Co. F, 35th Reg't.

At the Hospital in Richmond, 1st inst., Lieut. Locke Crawford, of Co. A, 57th Reg't, of Rowan county, aged 28 years.

Killed in the battle of Fredericksburg, 13th Dec'r, Capt. A. A. Miller of Rowan county. His wife died at home on the 18th Sept.

Of pulmonary affection, Milo G. Todd, Jan'y 8, aged about 28 years, a volunteer in our army since the 14th May 1861.

At Lynchburg, Va., Chambers Hospital, Jan'y 8th, of consumption, Corp'l Jos F Bell, a member of the Roman Artillery, aged nearly 30 years.

In Forsyth county, on the 11th ult., John P. Shultz, aged 25. He died of a wound received on the 1st July, in the battles around Richmond.

At [illegible] Hospital, Richmond, Jan. 4th, Wm. G Jones, of Henderson county, of Capt. Toney's company. He was in the Richmond battles.

In the General Hospital, Richmond, Erastus Shepherd, of Capt. Shipp's company, from Henderson county, in the 23d year of his age.

In the Hospital at Staunton, Va., 12th Dec., James R. Stephenson, aged 31 years, a private of Co. H, 30th Reg't.

On the 9th Jan'y, at Rocky Mount, of congestion of the brain, H. D. Griffin, 1st Lieut. of Co. B, 47th Regt., of Franklin county.

In Cleaveland county, 10th Nov., Mr. H. Williams, in the 29th year of his age, of Capt. S. A. Hoey's Co.

At the Hospital at Richmond, about 1st Jan'y, Serg't John S. Lindsay, of Co. A, 5th N. C. T. An efficient officer, a brave soldier and a conscientious christian, he merited and possessed the esteem of his officers and comrades.

At the Light House Battery, New Hanover county, 14th Dec'r, Joseph Hill Thomas, aged 28.

At Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, 8th July, of a wound received at the battle of Malvern Hill, Wm. B. White, aged 21 years, of Cabarrus county, a member of Co. A, 20th Reg't.

At Mt. Jackson, Va., 11th Oct., F. O. White, aged 16, of Cabarrus county, a private in Co. A, 20th Reg't.

At Fort Caswell, Sherwood Wescot, Francis M. Clemmons and Wm. N. Huffam, of Co G, 35th Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In Clinton, N. C., on the 26th Dec. 1862, George H. Draughon, only son of G. W. Draughon, in the 20th year of his age. The deceased was a member of Co. A, 30th Reg't N. C. T. and one among the first volunteers in our struggle for independence. Having encountered the dangers and toils of the battles of Mechanicsville, Cool Harbor and Malvern Hill, around Richmond, the toilsome march from Richmond to Maryland, and there undergoing the labor and hardships of a soldier's life in the battles of South Mountain and Sharpsburg, without a single blemish to his person or character, he was at last taken a victim to disease so usually contracted in Camp, and now sleeps in his quiet grave. As a son he was dutiful and respectful, as a brother he was kind and affectionate, as a soldier he was gallant and brave, and his death will ever be lamented by his comrades and friends. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

EDWARD MCIVER, a private in Co. H, (Moore county Rifles) 30th Reg't N. C. Troops, departed this life at Port Royal, Va., on the 18th of Dec. last, aged 24 years and 23 days.

In May last he offered himself a willing sacrifice to his country's call; and in a few short weeks he was engaged with the enemy in the hard fought battles around Richmond, and in quick succession the battles of Manassas and Sharpsburg, in all of which he made himself useful in driving back the foe. In all the varied duties assigned him in camp or upon the battle field he rendered a cheerful obedience, and was not found faltering or wanting at his post. But, alas! he is no more. Another gallant soldier has fallen from our ranks, and his company mourns the loss of one of its bravest men. His illness was short. He was ministered to by a skillful (N. C.) physician, and had the attentions of a particular friend and near neighbor, who staid by him till his days were numbered, and followed him to a cedar tree in Academy square, that marks his last resting place. But, oh! how consoling, how gratifying to his widowed mother and sisters must be the thought that he died a christian. He was the only stay and support of an aged mother and three sisters. His dying words were, "tell them to meet me in Heaven is my last prayer." Thus he died calmly; peacefully and quietly from this tenement of clay, did his spirit wing its way to God who gave it.

Buffalo, Moore Co., N. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER

GILPOLIS, N. C., Jan'y 5, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: You will herewith find a list of Confederate soldiers and officers who died and were decently interred in the Cemetery at Frederick City, Md., a publication of which list might relieve to some extent, the anxiety of the minds of perhaps many relatives or friends:—

Names and dates of interments in the month of September.

Sept. 16th, John Register, Ala; 10th, J M Hill, Company K, 14th N C; 10th, C N Daniel, E, 19th Ga; 12th, Richard Smith, E, 14th S C; 21st, Chs Trubick, and 23d, Wm R Willis, F, 50th Ga; 23d, J J McGahery, Providence, Ala; 23d, Barney Castle, North Ga; 23d, Capt Jno R O Steen, and C Churchill, 58th Ga; 23d, Alfred Miller, K, 4th N C; 24th, David F Rooker, 5th N C; 24th, Emanuel Shuman, and 25th, Andrew Shuman, 50th Ga; 25th, Alex Potter, 12th Ala; 25th, J A Davis, I, 8d Ala; 26th, Jno Myrick, 17th *Carolina;* 26th, Raisin Pitts, C, Ala; 26th, Lt Col —— S Watkins, 22d S C; 27th, Serg't Alex Raper, H, 12th Ala; 27th, M Eesleas, E, 22d S C; 27th, J F Horne, C, 3d N C; 27th, Emanuel Roberts, E, 10th La; 27th, Jacob Hicks, F, 21st N C; 27th, James Shiner, F, 51st Ga; 27th, David Sloan, F, 60th Ga; 27th, Wm P Hunt, B, 12th N C; 28th, J S Robertson, H, 26th Ala; 28th, Otheo Fransok, F, 50th Ga; 28th, Jas Budd, K, Holcombe's Legion; 28th, H W Crumby, C, 5th Ala; 30th, D E M Penn, 22d S C; 30th, Baxter Smith, K, 8th Fla; 26th, J H Hamerick, 6th Ala.

Interments in October.

Oct. 1st: John Sidis, F, 7th S C; F M Tuck, C, 7th S C; S J Jones, A, 6th Ala; Wm S Legrist, G, 9th Ala; A C Griffin, B, 31 S C; Solomon Tebyville, E, 1st S C; Chas R Bartley, B, 12th N C; Oct 2d: J C Young, H, 18th S C; R Stuart, 14th N C; Ambrose Blanter, G, 15th S C; Manning Gisbot, G, 50th Ga; G R Roberts, 13th Miss; Oct 3: Henry Miller, C, 3d Md; Chas G Williams, G, 8th La; Jno Michaelds, E, 12th Ala; A D Collins, H, 17th S C; Lt Col S F Butler, 11th Miss; Oct 4: Jos Stuart, E, 3d S C; Jos Jernigan, S C; Oct 5: Wm Hill, A, 21st Ala; Benjamin Stembridge, G, 6th Ga; Jas McGee, H, 1st N C; Oct 6: Jas M Johns, G, 5th Fla; A D Kelly, 26th Ala; N J Nicks, F, 50th Ga; Alfred Green, C, 33d N C; Oct 7: Wm J Coleman, G, 60th Ga; Wm Edson, A, 30th Ga; Wm McLeod, E, 61st Ga; David Jones, E, 51st Ga; Oct 8: Daniel Bird, C, 5th N C; Evan T Shiver, A, 35th N C; Oct 9: Robert Harris, C 2d Miss; F C Hernicle, D, 16th Miss; Jno M Harper, H, 2d Fla; Oct 10: Berry Bangston, D, 6th Ga; H Monk, A, 24th N C; Oct 11: J H Hargrove, D, 12th N C; J L Evins, B, 51st Ga; E A Moore, D, 6th Ga; J A Bowers, I, 15th S C; Adj't J W Pents, 13th Ala; Jno R Mayson, K, 22d S C; Oct 12: J F Nickles, I, 3d Ala; Samuel Jackson, H, 49th Ga; Jno Levert, B, 51st Ga; Oct 13: R Y Hensely, G, 12th Ala; Jno Brooks, E, 18th Ga; Jno Wallace, G, S C; Oct 14: Lt Wm T Gill, D, 30th N C; Allen F Denning, D, 13th Ga; Sergt Wyatt S Miles, 3d Ark; Oct 15: Albert Womack, G, 48th N C; Wm F Biggs, K, 2d Miss; J P Cavenaugh, I, 17th S C; Oct 16: Wm J Walter, G, 23d *Carolina;* Wm P West, K, 51st Ga; Jas Landron, E, 6th Ga; Jno A Michells, 27th Ga; Oct 17: A W Poarich, F, 4th Ga; Jas Ray, 3d, N C; Peter Box, 26th Ga; J B Conner, G, 27th Ga; Oct 18: Corp'l C W Myers, B, 14th N C; Allen Jones, D, 18th Ga; Oct 19: Corp'l Marks Henry, B, 23d N C; J R White, H, 8th Fla; Oct 20: Lt Benjamin Anderson, D, 19th Va; ——— Feiske, I, 12th Ala; B M Stedman, G, 48th N C; Thos Bryant, B, 14th N C; Oct 21: Geo Knapp, 7th Va Cav; Oct 22: Nat Perry, F, 22d N C; Jno Murphy, E, 27th Ga; Oct 23: J B Grantham, G, 6th Fla; J L Moss, G, 61st Ga; G S Eason, H, 16th Ala; Oct 25: Jas H Ricklin, 6th S C, (died of small pox:) Peter Wimbish, I, 24th Va; Wm Hartley, C, 6th Ga; Oct 26: Jno C Davis, D, 3d Fla; George H Cowan, K, 3d N C; Oct 27: E Adams, 3d Ark; Wm P Hambey, C, 22d S C; Wyatt H McPherson, I, 50th Ga; Oct 28: Jno Hawkins, A, 38th Ga; Bernard L Young, 23d Ga; Dr McKay, S C; Oct 6, Sam Stegal; Miles Mask, A, 23d N C.

The above is a correct list, being obtained through the influence of some of the kind and patriotic ladies of Frederick City, from the Register at the Cemetery. Thousands of the ladies of Maryland will long be remembered for their kindness to the sick and wounded *Rebels.* Too much could not be said in their praise.

Respectfully, R. LILLY,
Capt. and A. C. S. 14th N. C. T.

POSTSCRIPT.

The mail (detained by high water) is in at 11 o'clock, so that we have time for only the Governor's Message and the latest news briefly stated.

THE LEGISLATURE.—There was a quorum in both Houses on Tuesday. Nothing of importance occurred. Mr Henry of Bertie introduced resolutions denouncing "the language used by the Richmond Enquirer and other *ill-tempered partizan papers* out of and in the State, towards the Legislature of North Carolina, as alike *slanderous, opprobrious and unjust,* and deserves the scorn and contempt of every free and true hearted son of N. Carolina."

[Mr Henry is right about "*contempt,*" and therefore would have done well to pass it by with contempt, or to leave it to the press to dispose of. It is unworthy of the notice of the Legislature.]

On yesterday, the following Message (which we find in the Daily Progress) was received:—

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM GOV. Z. B. VANCE.

The following special message was read in the House of Commons at 12 o'clock to day:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

With the flight of time great events have occurred and are now crowding upon us. Since your adjournment in December, the invaders of our State have concentrated a large force upon our coast, and are again threatening our remaining seaports and lines of communication. Every preparation possible has been made to resist them, and it is hoped not without success. Still much remains to be done to strengthen our army and add to its efficiency. I beg leave respectfully to offer a few suggestions to you on this subject.

The most serious evils with which our generals have to contend are the inefficient execution of the conscript law and the alarming increase of desertion in the army. A long absence from home, and the severe hardships of our rapid and wonderful campaigns, naturally tend to produce these effects during a protracted war. To arrest these delinquents and return them to duty, the militia have heretofore been employed with some degree of success; but latterly they have been found inefficient owing to the many obstacles interposed by the law. Should an officer start out to arrest a deserter, the friends of the latter have only to give the alarm and he is spirited out of the way, or the officer is resisted by open violence. As desertion is not a crime known to the laws of this State, these persons who thus shield the deserter from arrest are liable to no punishment. The consequence is that numbers of deserters are concealed in many parts of the State, and banding together for company and mutual protection, depredate upon the citizens near them, thus forming a kind of outlawed population in the midst of our quiet and orderly people.

This state of things, ruinous alike to the discipline of our army and the morals of our people, ought not to be suffered to continue and might be prevented in my opinion by a little prudent legislation. With the consent of the highest military authorities from whose commands they are absent, I propose to give absentees from the army without leave, by proclamation, thirty days in which they may return to duty free of punishment, and after that time to make them liable for the delay to the severest penalties of the law. To enable the authorities to effect their arrest, I recommend, as I had the honor to do in my regular message to you, that the militia laws be so amended as to subject both officers and privates of any particular company or regiment of the militia to the articles of war, when ordered to perform any duty of this kind at the discretion of the Executive; that power be given the Executive summarily to drop from the rolls officers guilty of gross and willful neglect of duty, and that it be made a crime to shield or harbor deserters or to assist them to avoid capture. Should it be deemed best to continue to use the militia of the State for executing the Conscript law, these amendments will be indispensable, as Congress has failed in these respects to provide for the enforcement of its own acts.

I have been applied to in several instances as the appointing power of the regimental officers of our regiments raised originally for three years or the war, to promote men for gallant and meritorious conduct, but on close examination of the law I find I have no authority to deviate from the regular order of promotion by seniority in the appointment of company officers.

This power ought to reside somewhere—the good of the service requires it. The humblest private in the ranks of the army ought to feel that there is the power and the will to lift him above the humble position to a commissioned officer, as a reward for gallantry and heroism. I therefore recommend that this authority be vested in the Executive to be exercised upon proper recommendations of commanding officers in the field.

The subject of arresting citizens on charges of disloyalty I beg leave again to allude to. Many have been recently taken up by the Confederate officers, and with a spirit of courtesy and respect for State authority, turned over to me for investigation. I am at a loss how to dispose of them. I cannot examine them myself, and of course regard it inconsistent with my duty to set them at liberty without an examination, and I am yet more unwilling to see them placed in the Confederate prison at Salisbury where the tracks of the accused all lead in one direction and the light of old English liberty is never seen. I therefore recommend the establishing of a commission for the investigation of charges against all such persons with power to commit for trial before the proper tribunal, if sufficient cause appears, &c.

In this connection I take great pleasure in transmitting a letter from Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War, in relation to the case of R. J. Graves, and in response to the demand for his delivery to the authority of this State, made in obedience to a joint resolution of your two Houses. Admirable in spirit, ample in explanation of the circumstances under which the arrest was made, and in expressions of regard for the rights and sovereignty of the State, I am sure that, accompanying as it did the prompt surrender of the accused, it cannot fail to give you the satisfaction I experienced on its perusal.

In view of the threatened invasion of the State, I have been advised by the war department to call out the militia to assist in repelling it. Having consulted with the General in command of this department, I concluded to do so, but am at least *doubtful* of my authority to take the step, whilst your body is in session. Not wishing to exercise any doubtful authority when your presence and approbation may so easily make it certain, I most respectfully recommend that I be authorized immediately to call out such portion of the militia as may be deemed sufficient to meet the present emergency.

I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of resolutions on various subjects of the Legislatures of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, forwarded to me by their respective Executives with a request that they be laid before you. The most important of these relates to the proposition of guaranteeing by each State of its proportion of the Confederate war debt, and to these I invite your early and deliberate attention.

I am also pleased to be able to inform you that the correspondence conducted by me with the War Department at your request, in relation to the burning of cotton in Eastern North Carolina, was entirely satisfactory, though for prudential reasons I thought it improper to make it public. Very respectfully,

Z B VANCE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Jan. 21.

In the House to-day, the Revenue bill was taken up and read by sections. The first was slightly amended: female slaves between 15 and 30 to be valued $600; between 30 and 40 $450; 40 to 50 $350; 50 to 60 $200; females from 15 to 25 $600; 25 to 35 $450; 35 to 40 $350; 40 to 50 $200. Mechanics from 18 to 35 $1000; 35 to 45 $350; 45 to 55 $650. All other slaves $35.

In the Senate, the bill to raise 30,000 volunteers was made the special order for to-morrow. A bill to repay Harnett county for money expended in support of Capt. A. Murchison's Cavalry Co., was laid on the table.

Gov. Graham introduced a bill to repeal to some extent the bill which changes the jurisdiction of the Courts and alters the rules of pleading therein. It was ordered to be printed.

Movements of the Enemy.—RICHMOND, Jan. 21.—The operations at Fredericksburg, and in North Carolina, taken in conjunction, leave some doubt as to whether the real attack will be made on the Rappahannock or in North Carolina.

The building of a railroad towards King George C. H., and a corduroy road across a swamp protecting the same by a strong redoubt, would indicate that the movement on the Rappahannock was designed to be made in earnest, while the operations in North Carolina were designed as a feint to draw troops from Gen. Lee.

Whether the Rappahannock is the real and North Carolina the feint, or North Carolina the real and the Rappahannock the feint, can only be determined fully by subsequent movements of the enemy. But whatever may be his purpose, or wherever he may direct his forces, whether against Gen. Lee or Gen. Smith, we feel confident that neither the beaten army of Burnside nor that of Foster will be able to effect anything other than their own destruction.—*Enquirer.*

Latest from the North.—The Baltimore American of Saturday evening gives substantially the same account as Gen. Bragg's of the gallant exploit on the Cumberland river. [See preceding page.] The American says also that "the Louisville road cannot be repaired for a long time, and there is no mail communication. The wires between Nashville and Murfreesboro' were cut by the secessionists, and there is no news from Rosecrans. Longstreet has arrived at Shelbyville, with 13 brigades from Lee's army, and will attack Rosecrans next week with his entire force, numbering 45,000 men."

Another Brush near the Blackwater—The Enemy Repulsed.—FRANKLIN, Jan. 20.—Two hundred Yankees attacked a scouting party of our men near Windsor this morning. They were repulsed and driven in the direction of Suffolk.

Prisoners' Tales.—Yankee prisoners taken at Vicksburg say that great dissatisfaction exists among their Western troops, who have a holy hatred of the East and an earnest desire

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO'.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1863.

On Friday December 26th, the enemy advanced from Nashville. At that time our force was disposed as follows: Polk's corps was in camp near Murfreesboro'; Breckinridge's division was also near the same place; Cleburne's division was at Eagleville, 16 miles West, and McCown's division at Readyville, 12 miles East of Murfreesboro'. Wharton's cavalry was on the Nolinsville pike, left in front; Wheeler at Lavergne, 15 miles on the Nashville road, and Pegram's cavalry brigade on Lebanon road. The advance of the enemy was announced by Wheeler, who was instructed to hold them in check as long as he could with safety, and to retire slowly towards Murfreesboro'. Orders were also given for the concentration of our forces at Murfreesboro', and on Sunday, Dec. 28th, a line of battle was established and the troops placed in position, the enemy, meantime, having advanced as far as Stewart's Creek, within ten miles of Murfreesboro'. The line selected was a good one, but chosen rather in reference to our necessities for defence than for any peculiar inherent strength. The three principal roads which come into Murfreesboro', by which the approach of the enemy was to be apprehended, were the Lebanon road running due North; the Nashville road, running Northwest; and the Franklin road, running nearly due West. Our lines may be said to have been formed between the first and last of these roads—the extreme right upon the Lebanon and the left upon the Franklin road, forming quadrant of a circle, although, in fact, from lack of infantry, our line on the left had to be eked out by cavalry. Between these two extreme points the Stone River runs in a course nearly north. It is a small river, or more properly a large creek, its depth at no place exceeding three or four feet. At intervals of half a mile or more are fords practicable for wagons and artillery, but elsewhere, owing to the rocky nature of its banks it is impassable, its bridges having been destroyed. The centre of our original line was on this river, near a good ford, which offered facilities for communication between the wings. The disposition of our forces was as follows: Hardee's corps formed the right wing, Breckinridge's division forming the front line, and Cleburne's division the second line, being about five hundred yards in the rear—the left of the corps resting on Stone River, and its right on the Lebanon pike. Polk's corps formed the left wing, Withers's division being in front, Cheatham's division forming the second line, about five hundred yards in rear. Wharton's cavalry was assigned to the left flank, Wheeler to the right, and Pegram kept as reserve. Monday, the 29th, found us occupying this position, save that the enemy had not yet driven Wheeler's cavalry behind our infantry, and which was not done until the afternoon of that day. It having been early apparent that the enemy was directing his chief efforts towards our left, with the intention of turning our flank and cutting off our communication by the Shelbyville turnpike and the Chattanooga railroad, McCown's division was posted so as to form a continuation of Withers' line. At 3 o'clock Monday afternoon the enemy had arrived in our front and occupied a position along our whole left and centre, his presence being announced by the waving of signal flags in full view and by occasional shots from rifled pieces, which passed over both our lines. It having been designed to await an attack, no response was made, but our men lay concealed behind their rude breastworks of rails, prepared for the enemy's advance.

Tuesday, December 30th, was a cloudy, forbidding day, with cold rain at intervals. A general engagement was confidently expected; and had the enemy attacked us he would have been repulsed with great slaughter. Instead of advancing, however, he satisfied himself with occasional artillery firing along our line, as if to develop the position of our batteries. We held our fire, however, and except from a few batteries, did not respond. Along the left there was some skirmishing with sharpshooters, and late in the afternoon an attempt was made to take Roberson's, but they were repulsed in two charges with great gallantry. Wheeler, in obedience to instructions, turned the enemy's left flank on the night of the 29th, and on the 30th was operating in their rear, destroying wagons and harassing them in every manner possible. He accomplished the complete circuit of their lines. It having become more evident, from the demonstrations of the enemy, that they were massing their columns on our left with the view of encircling our position by power of superior numbers, Gen. Hardee was ordered to the left, with Cleburne's division, just before dark, and it was decided to make a vigorous attack upon the enemy's right at on early hour next morning. Accordingly, we went to the field before it was fairly daylight, all confident that it was to be a day of terrible battle. To yesterday's rain had succeeded a clear night, and the morning was white with frost and radiant with a bright blue sky. Precisely at 7 o'clock, the heavy booming of artillery to the left told us that Hardee was in action, and soon the volleys of musketry hurrying from single rounds like of a cannon to a rattle, assured us that it was at close quarters. The sun rose upon the battle as it raged, and a faint cheering in the distance and the moving of the fire gave confidence that all was going well. A rider, on foaming horse, approaches rapidly and touches his cap to Gen. Bragg. "General Hardee desires to report that he has captured two batteries and the enemy are flying before him!" A cheer from the staff and escort, and Bragg laconically returns as answer, "tell General Hardee to keep them at it." Staff officers then bear the news to the other lines—to Breckinridge, to Withers, to Cheatham—and soon along the line cheer on cheer announces its receipt. As the day advances Hardee continues to press his line forward and sends to the rear Brig. Gen. August Willick, captured at his coffee, with several hundred of less note. In anticipation of a more general action, Bragg rides over to Polk's headquarters, and as he passes Cheatham's lines what cheers greet him! and how the men press forward to see him and wave at him as he passes! He consults with Gen. Polk, and at 11 o'clock the order for the advance of the whole army to the left of Breckinridge is ordered. Soon the whole line is in action. The sounds which greeted us at the first opening of battle, and which we had thought heavy, sunk into insignificance. The air seemed a living mass of sound. I was near enough to see the columns as they were hurled against each other, and the enemy pressed back by the resistless force of our own brave men. I cannot speak of the acts of individual brigades, regiments or men. My account looks only to the main facts, and in mentioning none, I shall do less injustice than those who discriminate. Amid such a terrific fire, I asked, can any one escape—and the serried ranks of Polk's corps as the firing ceased, showed but too plainly the severity of the enemy's fire; while the heaps of Yankee dead, which outnumbered ours as three to one, bore evidence to the stubbornness with which they resisted us. The firing ceased and the day's work was essentially over. Our troops had driven the enemy on our left quite three miles, and our lines which in the morning had been at right angles with the Nashville road, were, at the close of the day, nearly parallel to it. The enemy held his position at but one point, and that on his extreme left. Here, in an angle formed by Stone River on one side and a deep cut on the Nashville Railroad on the other, he had a strong force entrenched and doubly protected by the rail road cut on one side and the cliffs of the river, on the other. Two brigades of Breckinridge's division in turn attacked them, but the point was too strong to carry. The enemy, however, abandoned the position at night, and next day saw us in full possession of the entire field. And bloody was the field we won—wrested as it was by a mere handful of Confederates from an army doubling in numbers our own, which had marched out from Nashville with flaunting banners expecting us to flee at their approach. Prepared for revelry, we have clad them in mourning. Three of their Brigadiers were killed—Sill, Sheridan and Davis—and Willick captured. Of the material fruits, it will belong to official reports to define them as of our own losses. We lost one Brigadier—the gallant Rains of Nashville.

On Thursday, Jan. 1, our lines remained as yesterday, save that we advanced and occupied the position on the enemy's left, abandoned last night. We awaited their attack, but Rosecranz lay in sullen silence, his first line of battle in full view of ours, at a distance of not more than 500 yards apart, and the artillery of each in full range of the other. Why we did not attack them is evident. Why they did not attack us is quite incomprehensible. Both lines were entrenched, a slight earth ditch, behind which our men lay, having been thrown up in exposed parts of our line. Our batteries were somewhat similarly protected, while the enemy had substantial earthworks for both infantry and artillery. The operations of the day will be defined by saying that it was a waiting day, the stillness of the bright New Year being scarcely broken by the bursting of a shell or the report of a gun. Friday, the 2d, was a bright, cool day, with gaily colored clouds drifting over head, and a sharp northwest wind. Bragg was again, as usual, early on the field, making his headquarters, as yesterday, beyond the ford in rear of the right of Polk's line. The forenoon of Friday was similar to that of yesterday, save that we felt the enemy with our artillery along our whole line, and he responded with such warmth and precision as left no doubt of his presence and proximity. It had long been a favorite idea with some to advance our right upon the enemy, while many, arguing from the topography of the country, pronounced it impracticable. The country beyond Stone river is nearly level, and with a large field bordered in front and flank with a dense cedar thicket, through which our lines extended. On this side Stone river the country is undulating, with no cedar, but with woods full of undergrowth, vines and briars, and these alternating with old wheat and corn fields of no defined shape. The course of the river is tortuous, and two large bends are made above the ford, near which was our centre. The first bend was occupied by us. A very strong artillery position, very essential to us, as its loss would have given the enemy command of all our positions near. The second bend, on the opposite side of the river, was held by the enemy, whose movements were covered and positions concealed by a dense growth of heavy timber along the river on both sides. About this second bend was a ford; and here during the day it was reported the enemy were crossing and had established a battery which threatened to annoy us. Reconnoisances were ordered, and, after much consultation, Breckinridge was ordered to advance upon the enemy at a signal from batteries on his left. At 4 p. m. the signal came. We strained our ears for a time to hear the deadly sound, and then it came thick and fast. Peal on peal of artillery, and volleys in quick succession, left no doubt that they had found work. Then comes a cheer. They have carried the coveted hill! Just then an officer comes and reports Gen. Hanson wounded, and inquires for Dr. Yandell. Another comes from Breckinridge, calling for reinforcements, else he cannot hold the hill. Patton Anderson's Brigade is moved across the ford, and marched at double-quick to Breckinridge's support. But it is too late. Breckinridge, with his four brigades, has encountered two heavy divisions of the enemy and a heavy cross-fire of artillery from both sides of the river, which those present represent as the most terrible ever witnessed. His brave men having covered themselves with glory, and redeemed a charge of previous inaction, were drawn off in perfect order, and rested for the night even in advance of their previous position. Their loss was heavy. Many brave and glorious spirits, who went through Donelson, and afterwards outlived prison life of six months in the North, bathed the field with their heart's blood. Poor Hanson! He survived but a little more than twenty-four hours. He was struck above the knee of the left leg by the leaden strapping of a rifle shell, breaking the bone and mangling the flesh. He was borne from the field, and as he passed Gen. Polk in the ambulance, he said cheerfully, but faintly, in response to the General's greeting, "Ah, General, this is a glorious cause to die for."

The aspect of affairs was becoming full of perplexity. The affair of Friday evening cast a gloom upon a hitherto cheerful scene. Saturday morning, Jan. 3d, disclosed a rainy day after a rainy night. Gen. Bragg, despite the rain, was on the field with the light and reconnoitered the position of Breckinridge's lines. It was evident that matters were approaching a crisis. Our troops, worn with fighting and watching, had now been in the trenches six days and nights. A cold heavy rain was falling, and human endurance was not equal to any further exposure. Something must be done; to attack the enemy was foolish. It would have staked our whole cause on the casting of a die. To remain longer would endanger our safety. Some had counselled a retreat the day before, but General Bragg felt to delay longer would be criminal. Generals Hardee and Polk were summoned in council, and soon preliminary orders, as to shipment of stores, sick and wounded and starting of trains, were quietly issued. So well was the secret kept that our own troops knew not where they were going when they were marched out of the entrenchments. The army began to file through Murfreesboro' shortly after dark. At 12 o'clock General Bragg and staff left for Shelbyville, in darkness and rain. By morning Wheeler and Wharton were alone between the enemy and Murfreesboro', and they did not occupy the town till 1 P. M., Monday, the 5th. The army fell back, securing all their trains and stores, and leaving no stragglers. The retreat was masterly, and Rosecranz must have been much chagrined. Our position is about 25 miles South of Murfreesboro', with Duck River as our line.

J. S. J.

Capt. Eldridge Wright.—Among the killed in the late battle near Murfreesboro', Tenn., was Captain Eldridge Wright of Memphis, Tennessee. Capt. W. was the son of Judge Archibald Wright, and a recent graduate of Chapel Hill College, in North Carolina, and a young man of brilliant promise and high moral character. He was universally popular among his brother officers and soldiers, and loved and respected by all who knew him.—*Pet. Express.*

Yankee Ships Lost.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer asserts as his belief, based upon personal knowledge and information derived from other sources, that not less than fifteen vessels belonging to the expedition of Gen. Banks "have been wrecked, disabled, condemned, or have gone down at sea and no account made of them."

THE CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER COLUMB[IA].

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, Jan'y 20th 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: The U. S. Steam Propeller, "Columbia," mounting one 30 pound Parrot and six 24 lb brass Howitzers, acting Volunteer Lieut. Joseph Philip Couthouy, Commanding, grounded half a mile from shore off Masonboro' Inlet on the night of the 14th inst. Lieut. Col. Richardson of the 36th N. C. T., in temporary command at Fort Fisher at the time, having received this information from Capt. Smith of the Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles, immediately dispatched Capt. K. J. Braddy with his company, and Adjutant Parker of the 36th with one detachment of cannoniers and a whitworth gun, to co operate with Capt. Smith's force in the capture, if possible, of the ship and crew. Meantime, Col. Lamb having arrived took command of the expedition, and after a forced march of *twenty miles in five hours*, through a biting storm, arrived, just at dark, opposite the steamer prepared for a bivouac 'till day-light. Such a bivouac! It "blew, snew and friz!" No live stock but a southern soldier, an Esquimaux Indian, or a polar bear, could have stood that night through. But our men were not left long for sleep. *As usual*, spades became trumps, and at sun-up our Whitworth was safely in position behind a sufficient bank of sand! Bang! away goes a bolt from our battery, and up go the stars and stripes, union down, from the steamer. "It will not do, yanks: we know that you are 'in distress,"—you generally are now-a-days, especially when you happen (for you only happen) to come within range of our guns. You'll have to show some thing else in the dry goods line. Exhibit your bleached domestics. We've done trading in fancy colors like yours." Bang! Whiz-ze-ze ze-skip plug, right into and through her iron hull goes another bolt, and up goes the bleached domestic sure enough, and the "Columbia," just thirty days to a day in Commission, goes out of Commission, and ceases to be one of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Commodore Lee, Commanding.

Huzza for the Fisher boys and their gallant officers! Hold on there, men! don't hollow before you get out of the wilderness! Yonder come two Steamers bound to pitch into you, and there's work to do. Bang! goes a gun from the "Penobscot," ze-ze ze-ze-zip. It falls away over beyond us in the Sound. Look out! there comes another and another and another, snorting and spitting and sizzing like forty fragments of a thunderbolt! They tear up the ground and make the sand fly, but we are used to *sand flies*. Now's our time, boys!—let her roar! Fire! Away goes a bolt from Parker's gun! Clear the way, ye salt-water devils, this is a game that two can play at, and although you know how to *shuffle* and *cut* and *run* first rate, we've got you dead on the *deal!* There it skips and goes, and right into the Penobscot it plunges! "*Let 'em have it boys, smash 'em!*" And they do "smash 'em" till they "change their base," *a la* McClellan, and make for deep sea soundings clean away. Like the valiant Falstaff, they saw lots of "men in buckram," and so taking a fancy for the Parthian mode of battle, they left us, yielding the field to Col. Lamb, who with one gun and a mere handful of men, completely exposed on a bald sea-beach, decently drubbed out *three* of "the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Commodore Lee, Commanding."

Commodore Lee, Commodore Lee, your brave ships flee,
your brave ships flee,
Devil the bit will they fight, sir
Commodore Lee, Commodore Lee, they went to sea,
they went to sea,
And they *saw* and then took fright, sir.

To the gallantry and energy of Col. Lamb especially, and to the promptness and daring of Captains Smith and Braddy, and of Lieuts. Parker, C. J. Williams, D. T. Millard and Henry Benton, and to the spirit of the men of this command, is due the capture of the Columbia and forty of her officers and crew.

This steamer seems to have been doomed to ill luck. She was built especially to run the blockade, and on her first voyage in that enterprise was captured by the enemy, who now in this her first voyage as a Man-of-War, have lost her. We may say, I trust not irreverently, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

VIDI.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of Co. D, 23d N. C. Reg't, C. P. Powell acting as Chairman, a committee of five was appointed and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to take from our ranks our friends and comrades in arms, THOMAS D. MOORMAN, and JOHN F. GARRETT, who died at the Howard Grove Hospital in Richmond, Va., of wounds received in the memorable battle of Malvern Hill, while nobly defending their country

Resolved, That in their deaths our country has lost two gallant soldiers, who were among the first to rally to her assistance in the beginning of her trouble, and proved themselves true and faithful soldiers up to the hour in which they received the fatal stroke.

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of our friends and comrades, who by their generosity and kindness had won the esteem and confidence of their companions, we acknowledge the hand of an All-Wise God, and bow in submission to His decree.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents and relatives in their sad grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of each, and to the Fayetteville Observer, and N. C. Presbyterian, with a request that they be published.

J. H. CHAPPELL,
P. MASON,
J. W. COVINGTON, } Committee.
A. F. MALLOCK,
L. T. EVERETT,

C. P. POWELL, Chairman.

Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 12, 1863.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies of the Manchester Knitting Society, return their thanks to Dr Theodore Martine, for a number of sets of knitting needles. Jan. 12.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Knitting Society is under obligations for the following contributions: Capt. O. H. Blocker $10; Miss E J. Winslow $3; Mr. Thos. McDaniel 5 prs woolen and 3 prs cotton socks; Mrs. M. E. Pemberton 2 prs socks; Miss Mary Dodd 2 prs; Mrs. Munroe 1 pr; Mrs. Mullins 1 pr.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday morning, at the residence of Mr. E. J. Lilly.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BURN'S LEVEL, N. C., Jan'y 20, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—You will confer a favor by publishing the following: A lady, native of Stewart's Creek District, Harnett county, N. C., aged seventy-two years, has spun warp woof, and woven a very nice piece of homespun, for dresses, of various colors. I think if every lady of the Confederacy will do as much according to age we can without doubt live without the help of the yankees. By so doing you will oblige

HALLOWS.

Confederate States of America:

In Confederate District Court for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, at Salisbury, December Term, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS.

1ST. The Clerks of the several District Courts will not issue execution for costs, in sequestration cases, until three months after decrees, to enable defendants to pay into court without execution.

2d. Defendants paying costs to Marshal, in Sequestration cases, will file in the several Clerks' Offices, on or before Spring Term, 1863, the receipts of Marshal, to enable the Clerks to ascertain what will be due for interest at the expiration of twelve months from the time of the decree.

3d. Defendants against whom decrees were entered at last Spring Term, will pay to the Receivers the interest that may accrue and remain unpaid, within three months after Spring Term, 1863, or execution will issue therefor; and they will be subjected to the costs of issuing and collecting the same.

4th. Receivers to whom decrees, in part or in whole, are paid, must immediately notify the Clerks of such payment and the Clerks will not issue execution when payments are thus made.

Ordered, by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court cause publication of the above General Order to be made weekly, for four consecutive weeks, in the months of January and February, in the State Journal, Fay. Observer, Asheville News, Carolina Watchman, and Wilmington Journal. And furnish a copy thereof to the Clerks of the District Courts of Pamlico and Albermarle, to be spread upon the records of said Courts.

Attest,

DAN. COLEMAN, Clk C. D. C.

Jan. 13th, 1863. 96-4w

$50 REWARD.

I WILL pay a Reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and confinement in the jail of Cumberland County of my negro boy LEWIS, who ran away last summer. Lewis is a black negro, with a long under lip and has lost one of his lower front teeth; is eighteen years of age, stout built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. His mother and most of his relatives live in town, but he has many acquaintances among the negroes in the neighborhood of St. Paul's, Robeson County, so there is no doubt that he lurks from the suburbs of town to the country and is well provided for in either place.

A. McCORQUODALE.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 21. 96-3t

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We take from the Raleigh papers some items of proceedings on Tuesday and Wednesday last in addition to the report in our last.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, an engrossed bill from the House (introduced there on that day by Mr. McCormick) to amend an act for relief of families of deceased soldiers was passed.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Foust of Randolph and Mr. Smith of Washington were qualified.

Mr. Peebles introduced a resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to have an act passed making Confederate notes a legal tender.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the House took up and passed a bill to authorize incorporated towns to levy an *ad valorem* tax on slaves. The bill passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. McCormick, the House took up and passed a bill to incorporate the Western N. C. Copper Mining and Smelting Company.

Mr. Richardson, a resolution in favor of Gideon B. Threadgill, allowing him to collect arrears of taxes. Passed.

On Wednesday, considerable discussion was had on a proposition by Mr. Waddell requesting the Governor to secure from the Confederate authorities exemption for the members of the Legislature from an order of R. E. Walker, Provost Marshal of Raleigh, requiring all persons to procure passes before leaving the city. Finally a resolution offered by Mr. Fowle was adopted, for inquiry by a select committee as to the power under which said order had been issued.

Mr. Foy introduced resolutions relative to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Salisbury and other portions of the State, requiring the Governor to call a special court in Salisbury, for the trial of such citizens of this State as have been imprisoned there, under a suspension of this writ. He spoke at length in support of his resolutions, against the suspension of *habeas corpus* and the tendency to subordinate the civil to military authority.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the following Bills and resolutions passed third reading:

Authorizing the purchase of a Confederate Flag, to be hoisted over the Capitol. To admit proof of handwriting of attesting witnesses in certain cases. To legalize certain acts of the Court of Lincoln county. To prevent mistakes in lists of taxables. Authorizing the Governor to employ a messenger for the Executive Department.

Bills introduced; by Mr. Graham, to authorize the Auditor of Public Accounts to take affidavits of claimants. Passed. Mr. Simpson, to increase the pay of jurors and witnesses to $2 per diem. Mr. Taylor, to amend charter of Pittsboro'. Mr. Hall, authorizing Malcolm McInnis to distil Alcohol. Mr. Bagley, a resolution of inquiry as to the number of arms furnished by this State to the State of Virginia. Adopted.

The Ten Regiment Bill from the House was considered during the remainder of the session, the questions being on the amendments offered and rejected by the House and now rejected by the Senate. No decision.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Fowle, from the Select Committee, to inquire into the authority of Lieut. R. E. Walker to require passes, &c., from persons wishing to leave this city, reported that Lieut. Walker had appeared before the committee and stated that the only object had in view was to give such passes as would facilitate persons after reaching other points where they were required to exhibit passes before leaving.

Mr. Headen introduced a resolution instructing our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to have abolished the practice of flogging in our army. On motion of Mr. McKay, the resolution was amended so as to include gagging and bucking, and passed.

A resolution to authorize the Governor to purchase a machine for the manufacture of cotton cards for the use of the State, passed its several readings. The Revenue Bill occupied the day.

Deep River Coal.—The President of the Chatham Railroad company (says the Raleigh Standard,) has furnished us with the following letter addressed to him by Capt. Thos. R. Sharp, Superintendent of the Confederate States Locomotive Shop in this City, testifying to the valuable quality of the Deep River coal. The experience of Capt. Sharp is corroborated, we learn, by the experience of the Superintendents of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company Shops in Raleigh, and of the N. C. Railroad Shops at Company Shops. We hope the Chatham Railroad will be soon completed, and this valuable coal, so essential to the public interests, be brought into market:

OFFICE CONFEDERATE STATES' LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS,
RALEIGH, Dec. 12, 1862.

KEMP P. BATTLE, ESQ., President Chatham R. R. Company: Sir:—In answer to your enquiry, as to how the coal furnished by the Egypt pits compares with other coal, I have the pleasure to say, the Deep River coal is far superior to any that I have ever before used.

For blacksmith purposes, it is fully 100 per cent more valuable than the Clover Hill coal that we have been using, and for foundry purposes, in the shape of coke, it answers most admirably.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
THOS. R. SHARP, Capt. & A. Q. M.
Ral. City C. S. Loco. Shops.

Death of Gov. Moseley.—Gov. Wm. D. Moseley died at Pilatka, Florida, on the 2d inst.

He was born, says the Lake City Columbian, at Moseley Hall, Lenoir county, North Carolina, about the year 1789, and migrated to Florida in 1838. In the year 1818 he graduated with distinction, at the University of North Carolina. In his Class were James K. Polk, the Right Rev. William M. Green, Bishop of Mississippi, Rev. R. H. Morrison, D. D., Hon. Hugh Waddell, and other gentlemen who, in their career since they left the classic shades of Chapel Hill, have reflected honor upon themselves, their State and their *Alma Mater*.

In 1828 he was elected a member of the North Carolina Senate from the County of Lenoir, a position which he filled so much to the satisfaction of his constituents that he was re-elected for a period of ten years.

The history of Gov. Moseley since his residence in Florida is too well known to need comment. As the first Governor of Florida under the State Constitution, and in other positions of honor and usefulness he exhibited an administrative talent of high order, blended with an untiring energy of character and a clear and comprehensive intellect.

He has lived to a ripe old age, and has been gathered to his fathers, leaving behind a memory of his deeds and noble traits of character which will not soon be forgotten by the many friends and acquaintances who survive him.

School Books.—We are gratified that some of our people are, amidst all the present difficulties, striving to supply the wants of the Confederacy with school books of Southern production; and among those enterprising citizens, as pioneers in this important work, we take pleasure in classing Messrs. Sterling, Campbell & Albright, of Greensborough, N. C. They have just published an excellent Spelling Book of 112 pages, which we recommend for the use of schools and families. The first edition of their Primer for small children, having been exhausted, a second edition has been printed.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Jan. 21.—The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that Indiana is ripe for revolution within her borders. A plot of the Democratic leaders to seize the State Arsenal was defeated by the vigilance of Governor Morton and a few others. The establishment of a North Western Confederacy is boldly advocated by Democratic leaders in Indiana.

Vallandigham, in the House of Representatives on the 14th advocated an armistice. The Herald's correspondent says that his speech was listened to with the closest attention.

The Herald of the 15th, noticing the news by the China, says that the effect produced upon the public mind in Europe by the battle of Fredericksburg was decidedly bad The battle was regarded as the most disastrous event of the war—in fact, a decisive battle, which will render the achievement of her independence by the South a question merely of time, and a very brief time. In London, Paris and Berlin, the friends of the South were jubilant, whilst the friends of the Union were oppressed with gloom and filled with disappointment.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, in giving an account of the New Year's diplomatic reception by the Emperor of the French, says: "To Mr. Dayton, the Emperor made a remark which would have been most cruel irony, but for the manner in which it was said. The Yankee Minister said that he hoped this time last year that on this occasion, he would have been able to give him better news from the progress of the war, to which the Emperor replied, 'yes, that he also had hoped for more progress, but,' he added with a smile, let us hope that you will have better news to give me by this time next year."

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 22d.—A flag of truce came over this morning, but no Northern papers were received. The officer in charge of the flag said the capture of Arkansas Post had been confirmed by an official dispatch of McClernand to Halleck.

FOR SALE.

OLD Cider Vinegar.
6 gross Matches.
2 boxes Brown Soap.
For sale by H. McMILLAN.
Jan'y 19. 95-4tipd

4 HHDS. BROWN SUGAR.
10 Bbls. " "
Received on consignment and for sale by
H. McMILLAN.
Jan'y 19 95-4tipd

Headquarters Enrolling Officer 4th Con. Dist.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 7, 1863.

THE Commanding Officers of Regiments of N. C. Militia, in the 4th Congressional District, are hereby notified to bring the Conscripts between the ages of 18 and 40 years, within their Regiments, to the Court Houses of their respective counties, for examination, at the times hereinafter mentioned:

New Hanover Co.,	22d and 23d Regs.,	Jan.	20, 21, 22, 23.
Brunswick "	50th "	"	26, 27, 28, 29.
Columbus "	57th "	Feb'y	2, 3, 4, 5
Robeson "	58th and 59th "	"	9, 10, 11, 12.
Richmond "	60th and 61st "	"	16, 17, 18, 19.
Bladen "	55th "	"	23, 24, 25, 26.
Cumberland "	53d and 54th "	March	2, 3, 4, 5.
Harnett "	52d "	"	9, 10, 11, 12.

Surgeons will be in attendance during the days appointed, to examine and grant certificates to those entitled to them.

The following orders, which have been published by the Adjutant and Inspector General of the C. S. Army, for the execution of the Conscript Act, will be strictly carried out:

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or who shall desert after enrollment.

All the agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the commands of their respective commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as conscripts, who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of the call.

All applications for exemption must be made in writing, duly sworn to before an acting Justice of the Peace and bearing the certificate of the Clerk of the County Court, under the seal of the Court.

Applications must be in duplicate, and sent through the Colonels of the Regiments.

Persons claiming exemption must hand in their applications at once to the Colonels of their respective regiments.

All Conscripts will come prepared with three days' rations and a blanket, ready to proceed at once to the Camp of Conscripts at Raleigh.

WM. M. SWANN, Enrolling Officer.

Approved:
W. H. C. WHITING,
Brig. Gen. Comd'g.
Jan'y 8, 1863. 96-5tpd.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS*. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.

DAVID ANDERSON.
Jan. 19. 95-1tf

WANTED.

A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to
D. ANDERSON,
Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19. 95-1tf

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by
D. ANDERSON.
Jan. 19. 95-1tf

LOST,

A LEATHER PORTMONAIE containing about Fifty Dollars—tens and fives, with a few shinplasters of small denominations, together with my Furlough and other valuable papers.

It was lost on the Mineral Spring Road, between the Toll House of the F. & S. Plank Road and the Wilmington Road. The finder will find it to his advantage to return it, as I will bestow a handsome reward on its recovery.

BENJ. ROBINSON,
Capt. 5th N. C. T.
Jan'y 22. 96-1f

$270 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for all, or thirty dollars each, for the confinement in the Jail of Robeson county of the following named persons, who deserted my Company (F, 51st Reg't N. C. T.,) sometime since:

Nicholas Tyner,
Davidson Evans,
Michael Evans,
Benjamin Hodge,
Michael Hodge,
James Grimsley,
Wellington Brigman,
Frederick Bass,
Elijah Byrd.

All absentees from this Company, by reason of sickness or otherwise, must report themselves immediately to these Headquarters, or I shall publish them as deserters and treat them accordingly.

W. S. NORMENT, Capt.
Com'dg Co. F, 51st Reg. N. C. T.
Camp Whiting, near Wilmington, }
January 17, 1863. } 96-3tpd

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 13, 1863. 94-6m

WAR NEWS.

The Alabama sinks an Ironclad.—JACKSON, Jan. 21.—The Crisis publishes the following special dispatch, dated Tangipahoe, Jan. 20: The New Orleans Picayune contains the official report of the engagement between the Alabama and the U. S. gunboat Hatteras, twenty miles from Galveston. The Hatteras was sunk with all on board except one officer and five men who were picked up by the Brooklyn The Hatteras was iron-clad, carrying 3 rifled 32 pounders. The Brooklyn pursued the Alabama but could not overhaul her.

[It is supposed by some that it was not the Alabama, but the Florida, Capt. Maffitt, that sunk the Hatteras.]

From the South West.—RICHMOND, Jan. 22—The following dispatch from Tullahoma, dated Jan. 21st, has been received at Richmond:

After the capture of the transports and gunboat [noticed in last Observer] our cavalry made a dash for a large fleet of transports just below Harpeth Shoals. They threw overboard all their cargo and subsistence, ordnance and quartermaster's stores of immense quantity, and escaped by a hasty retreat. Our troops in midst of ice and snow crossed to the north side of the Cumberland by swimming their horses through an angry torrent, much swollen by recent rains. They routed the guard and captured and destroyed an immense collection of subsistence just loaded for transportation to Nashville by wagons.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

The Mountain Tories Subdued.—A dispatch from General Heth, commanding at Knoxville, Tenn., to Gov. Vance, says that a portion of our troops encountered the tories at Laurel, in Madison Co. N. C., and killed 13 and captured 20; that their forces are exaggerated, and they are probably now completely subdued.

Ral. Progress, 23d.

From the North.—A member of the Virginia Legislature, from Fauquier, yesterday received a letter from that county, which mentions the arrival there of Rev. Mr. Duncan from Washington, who announces the fact that the Hon. Mr. Vallandigham had introduced into the Federal Congress resolutions looking to an armistice of twelve or six months. The resolutions were well received, and the people were represented as growing more clamorous for peace.

Rich'd Examiner, 23d.

Late advices for Norfolk.—Advices have been received from Norfolk up to the 18th instant.

A serious row occurred amongst the soldiers and negroes at the fortifications below Norfolk, which was finally quelled by two regiments from the city.

Three prominent Union citizens were assassinated on the night of the 17th instant.

Another Steamer Runs the Blockade.—CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—Another steamer with a very valuable cargo has arrived.

Enormous Prices.—Mr. Jas. C. Taylor, agent for the heirs of Wm. Pepper, deceased, sold at Christiansburg, Va., on Saturday last, the 17th instant, two negroes, a man and girl, for the round sum of $5,690. The man brought $3,150, the girl $2,540.

Nothing Daunted.—Negroes are selling in Athens, Tenn., almost in stone's throw of the Yankee armies, at from sixteen hundred to two thousand dollars apiece.

Elections.—Vacancies have occurred in the representation of Craven and Columbus Counties, by the death of Mr. Barrow, of Craven, and the resignation of Mr. Baldwin, of Columbus. Writs of election have been issued to hold elections in both Counties, to fill the vacancies, on the 29th of the present month.

New Post Offices.—The Postmaster General has established new Post Offices at the following places in this State: Gum Spring, Chatham County; Wah Tah, Macon County.

The undersigned practicing Physicians of the town of Fayetteville are driven to the necessity of advancing their rates of charges 50 per cent. on the Fee Bill heretofore regulating them.

For travel we will charge one dollar per mile.

We feel constrained too, to insist on half yearly settlements.

B. W. ROBINSON.
JAS. A. MacRAE.
T. D. HAIGH.
H. A. McSWAIN.
W. C. McDUFFIE.
K. A. BLACK.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 21, 1863. 96-15tpd

All persons indebted to me previous to Jan'y 1, 1863, will find their accounts made out and ready for settlement.

T. D. HAIGH.
Jan'y 20, 1863. 96-2t

For Rent.

TWO COMFORTABLE ROOMS above my Office.
T. D. HAIGH.
Jan'y 20, 1863. 96-2t

Wanted to Hire,

A SERVANT GIRL, capable of doing general house work. Apply to Capt. TAYLOR,
At the Arsenal.
Jan'y 22. 96-2tpd

Egypt Coal Mine.

THE undersigned were, at the November Term of the Confederate Court, District of North Carolina, appointed Managers of the Egypt Coal Mine property, and have entered into copartnership for the purpose of mining and selling Coal, and solicit orders for the same in any desired quantity. Orders for any amount can be supplied on short notice. The Coal from this property is undoubtedly the best in the Confederate States. Applications may be made to Chas B. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C., or James Browne, Charleston, S. C.

CHARLES B. MALLETT.
JAMES BROWNE.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 20, 1863. 96tf

SEED OATS,

SYRUP,
SUGAR,
FLOUR,
TOBACCO,
LEATHER,
SNUFF,
WOOL,
ALMANACS for 1863, &c.
Constantly on hand and for sale by
ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
Jan'y 21. 96-4tipd

SNUFF! SNUFF!!

A LOT of the popular brand

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1863.

FOOD, EXEMPTION, STATE DEBT, AND CURRENCY.—On the 12th inst. we published an extract from a letter from "a distinguished gentleman in the Western part of the State," (Chief Justice Pearson,) which, for the reason shown below, we republish, as follows:—

"Should the war last another year, I do not see how our people are to live—there are but few slaves in this part of the State, and when the conscripts are taken to the army, the women and children must starve. From the best information I can get, exclusive of those that own slaves, the quantity of land sowed in wheat is not more than "one third," and the land that will be put in corn not more than "one fourth," compared with last year. The slave owners charge exorbitant prices for every thing: what is to become of the rest, who constitute a very large majority? Unless we can exempt all who have as many as *three children* under the age of ten years, and leave our army large enough to repel our invaders, we are destined to be ruined by famine—would not such an exemption be a proper amendment as a set off to the exemption of those having 20 negroes?

"I see it is proposed to authorize the issue of $1,500,000 treasury notes. This, together with three new banks—(what is to constitute their capital, for of course they can't get specie, I cannot imagine)—will increase the evil of an inflated currency. State bonds can be disposed of at 20 per cent. premium: it seems to me clear, that the funds required by the State should be raised by bonds. Besides the premium, it would avoid giving a blow to Confederate notes; for that amount of State notes must of necessity produce a further depreciation of the currency; whereas State *bonds* would absorb that amount and leave the currency as it is. If the Legislature could be prevailed on to resort to bonds, instead of treasury notes, and would also guarantee its rateable part of the debts of the Confederate States, it would certainly tend to support credit and possibly the depreciation of the currency would get no worse. But let the States issue treasury notes, and Congress continue to issue Confederate notes, and as a matter of course a general bankruptcy must follow!—ten dollars would not then buy as much corn or meat, as one dollar will even now."

We accompanied this with a few remarks, (which it is scarcely necessary to republish,) assenting to the Chief Justice's view in regard to treasury notes and bonds; calling the attention of Congress to the question of food and the propesition to exempt a man to every family where there are three children under 10 years of age; and expressing the opinion that the exemption of a man upon each plantation where there are 20 negroes is a wise measure of precaution, not operating to the exclusive benefit of the owner, but quite as important to the families of non-slaveholders living in the neighborhood of those plantations with 20 negroes. We are glad that this publication has called forth another letter from the Chief Justice, as follows:—

RICHMOND HILL, Jan'y 16th, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—I shall be content if the publication of the extracts from my letter has the effect of drawing the attention of the members of Congress and of the Legislature to the two important subjects briefly alluded to by me. But I still think the purpose could be more effectually answered by one or two articles in the Observer entering into a more elaborate discussion.

Your inference "from the use of the phrase "a set-off," that I object to the exemption made by Congress of one man on every plantation where there are 20 negroes," makes it necessary for me to add a few words by way of explanation. The inference is not a necessary sequence, for a set off does not deny the justice of the claim on the other side, but simply asserts a claim alleged to be equally just, in opposition to or as compensation for it. But frankness requires me to say, I do object to the absolute exemption, and think the act should be so amended as to qualify or make compensation for it. Admit the exemption to be necessary as a police regulation—while I rejoice that to the wisdom of Congress it appeared that that number of conscripts could be spared from the army, still there is an *incidental* benefit, as large crops are thereby made and sold at high prices. Should this be for the *exclusive benefit of the owners?* I think not. Fairness as it seems to me, requires that the benefit should be extended to others. The exemption ought to be accompanied by a qualification, that one-fourth or one half of the crops should be contributed to the public use, for the support of the wives and children of our soldiers. Owners exempted, or whose overseers are exempted, can well afford to make this contribution, for the sale of the rest of their crops will yield more than double as much as in ordinary times. Why then should they have the exclusive fruits of this incidental benefit growing out of the necessity of a police to keep their negroes in order?

The position that "slavery is an element of strength and not of weakness to the Confederate States, for while the whites fight battles, the slaves stay at home and make food and clothes for them," is plausible in theory and would be strictly true, provided the slaves were owned in common or equally diffused among our population. But such is not the case; therefore the position is not true in its practical application, for by it those who own the slaves are accumulating large fortunes, while those who do not own slaves, if so fortunate as now to have money, must pay it out for food, and those who have no money must starve. Take for example the county of Yadkin: a vast proportion of the population are small farmers, who by means of their children and occasionally hiring a hand in crop time, have heretofore made enough to live on and something to sell every year. Call off the head of the family, and the wife and children can do nothing. By selling a cow or a horse, they may make out to live for a while, but this can't last long, at $4 a bushel for corn, 75 cts. a pound for bacon, $6 a bunch for cotton yarn, &c. Without exaggeration, "starvation stares them in the face!" To prevent this calamity or alleviate it in some measure, it seems to me to be absolutely necessary to amend the law by exempting all who have as many as *three* children under the age of ten years. It should be done in time to let them come home early enough to plant corn crops. This necessity is as urgent to prevent starvation as was the necessity for exempting owners of slaves and overseers for police regulation; and as the one class has been spared, I trust, provided the matter is properly brought to the attention of Congress, it will be found that the other class can also be spared and leave enough men in our armies to repel the invaders. I use the word "properly," because it should not be viewed in the light of factious opposition, but be presented as it really is, a measure called for by *absolute necessity*, in the Western part of this State. If, my dear sirs, you had seen, as I have, men, well-to-do in the world, owning a small farm, one or two horses, cows, hogs, &c., start off as conscripts, leaving their wives and three or four children, helpless, and destined to starve or beg, you would feel as I do, and sometimes wonder at the subordination of the conscripts. So you see, it is not that I object to the exemption of the owners of slaves and overseers, but because of a like necessity in respect to the heads of large and helpless families, that I used the phrase "a set off;" and I do hope Congress in its wisdom will find that we can spare both classes and still have enough men to whip the yankees. If we cannot, God help the wives and children of our conscripts.

The proposed exemption occurred to me in my reflections on the distressed condition of several of my neighbors, but I was glad to find on investigation, that it can be supported by precedents. In England, Parliament has never passed a conscription act—money is regularly voted to enable the crown "to raise and support armies"—that is, the regular army, by enlistment, for the general purposes of war; and occasionally Parliament has passed bills to arm and equip the militia to repel invasion—the bills for that purpose specifying the number to be called out. In one of these bills to repel an invasion from France, an exemption is made of "all married men who have *one* or more children under the age of ten years"—in another, when Bonaparte threatened an invasion, the exemption is of "all married men who have as many as *two* children under the age of ten years." You will find these acts of Parliament referred to in Miller's History of England (continuation of Hume and Smollett.)

Some of my friends called to day and alluded to your article in terms of approbation. They suggest that you should republish the article, and add the above explanation which I had written and read to them and which may not be readily understood by itself. They also insist that my name should be given, hoping in this way to secure for the two important subjects a more attentive consideration.

I leave the matter to your discretion.

Very truly yours, &c.

R. M. PEARSON.

By the same mail with this letter of Chief Justice Pearson, came the following from one who unites to a clear head and much experience in financial matters, opportunities for information not common to the public generally:—

Editors of the Observer:—I have read with care the late article in your paper from an intelligent correspondent, disapproving the further issue of Treasury notes, excepting change, and recommending the supply of the Treasury by the sale of State bonds.

The late act of Assembly authorises the Treasurer to raise money both by the sale of State bonds and by the issue of Treasury notes of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, and $50.

If the Confederate Government pay with reasonable promptitude, the current expenses of the State in clothing our troops and other military expenses, which we have a right to expect, the amount authorised by our late act to be raised by the sale of bonds or the issue of Treasury notes is ample. It is not probable that it will be necessary to resort to *both* modes. Owing to the fluctuating and uncertain condition of monetary affairs, and the determination of the State to sustain her high credit, it was intended by the act to give the Public Treasurer a discretion to adopt the one or the other mode from time to time, as he might think best.

The bonds authorised to be issued are to bear 6 per cent. interest, to run 30 years, with coupons payable semi-annually.

The Treasury notes are to be receivable in payment of all public dues, and are to be redeemable or fundable at the Treasury 1st of January 1866.

About five millions of the notes, authorised to be issued by the Convention, fundable in 8 per cent. bonds, scarcely got out of the Treasury until they were returned and funded. They did not become a currency. A very large amount of them, as I understand, were exchanged at the Treasury, for Confederate currency, and returned by the first holder for State bonds;—so we have a small amount of these notes in circulation. I state these facts as necessary to be understood in order to arrive at a just conclusion whether the Treasury ought to be supplied by the sale of bonds, or the issue of the Treasury notes. It was believed that these notes would circulate with at least equal credit with any currency we are likely to have before the conclusion of the war. They bear no interest for three years.

No one knows what the State bonds will bring. The sale of the $200,000, by advertisement, to come off on the 26th inst. will settle the rate for the present. Confederate currency will be received for them. If they bring a premium of 18 per cent., then, to avoid inflating the currency, it may be expedient to raise the money by the sale of bonds, so long at least as they bring this or a greater premium: but suppose they bring only par; and it shall turn out that our Quartermasters and Commissaries, and soldiers to whom bounty is to be paid, can buy more cloth and provisions with the Treasury notes than with Confederate money, will it not be better to save the 18 per cent. to the State? When North Carolina comes generously forward and out of her own Treasury clothes her own troops, buys her own cavalry horses and pays a bounty to her soldiers, and her currency, bearing no interest for three years, is preferred to Confederate notes, should she forbear to use it?

I throw out these observations, hoping that your intelligent correspondent and others will discuss the question further in these aspects. It is a question of importance. Possibly in writing your editorial, approving the views of your correspondent, you had not in view the facts and contingences to which I call your attention. I hope you will further discuss the question.

To these interesting letters, upon subjects of the highest importance, it is scarcely necessary that we should add a word, except that it is well that they not only engage the thoughts of gentlemen of intellect and information and experience, but that such gentlemen resort to the public prints to discuss them.

THE NORTHERN PEACE PARTY.—It is manifest that the party at the North opposed to the further prosecution of this sanguinary and worse than useless war is rapidly growing in strength and boldness. Six months ago the language now uttered by the press and in the Lincoln Congress would not have been tolerated, even if the ideas then existed in the minds of those who now openly proclaim them. Every day shows some new indication of the change. One of the latest and most remarkable is that telegraphed from Kentucky, that a yankee General of that State had dismissed his men, only to be recalled in case Lincoln should revoke his proclamation within 20 days from the 13th inst.

But in Congress a distinct proposition—the first—has at length been made for a cessation of the war. The annexed paragraph from the Richmond Examiner gives the substance of it:—

"*The New Crisis in the North.*—The conservatives of the North are no longer troubling themselves about how the war is to be carried on, but rather how it is to be stopped. The desire for peace is beginning to manifest itself with the masses, and the Northwest cries out against the administration that is waging this war of conquest against the South. Mr Vallandigham, of Ohio, who is the leader of the peace party in the Northern Congress, delivered recently a speech looking to the termination of the war, and as his views are probably those of the peace party in the North, they have more than usual significance, and are entitled to more than a mere notice.

"In his speech Mr. Vallandigham, so far from assenting to the Seward-Lincoln doctrine of the North, that there is a "irrepressible conflict" between slavery and free labor, contended that the fundamental idea of the Constitution is the perfect and eternal compatibility of a Union of States, part slave and part free; and that such a Union was the strongest of all possible governments. He contended that nothing kept the North and South apart now but hate, antagonism and revenge, and that war heats those passions seven times hotter, and while it lasts re-union cannot commence. The subjugation of the South he regarded as impossible. If the country was really tired of the war, and thought enough blood had been shed, and misery inflicted, he would make the following proposition: Stop fighting, make an armistice, but not a final treaty; withdraw the Federal army from the seceded States and reduce the military establishments of both sections to a peace basis, declare free trade between the North and South, agree upon a Zollverein, recall the fleets, terminate the blockade, restore travel, and do all things as before the war; elect a new President in 1864, and resume old relations.

"Mr. Vallandigham denied that this was formal recognition but informal as was the exchange of prisoners, flags of truce, &c. If it confessed disunion, it was only as the surgeon, who sets a fractured limb to heal it, admits that it is broken. The Government has failed to crush out the rebellion, and would always fail. He approved of mediation as a means of suspending hostilities, but objected to arbitration.

"He said the Northwest would not separate from the South, and the day that saw a division between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States would see *a separation between the West and East.* He held that the sole agitation of that subject as a political element must cease—that they must return to the constitutional and actual basis of fifty years ago, the three-fifths rule, the return of fugitive slaves, and the transit and temporary sojourn of masters with their slaves in the free States. This was the price of the Union whenever the North chose to pay it."

We have long believed that the war would terminate without a formal treaty of peace; such is Mr Vallandigham's idea. The governments and peoples are too embittered for any hope of an amicable negotiation. But the war may stop, as it should stop, and the armies of both nations be reduced to a peace basis. But as to the restoration of travel, and trade, and the South voting in a yankee election of President, and the resumption of old relations, *never*, NEVER, NEVER.

INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES.—The yankee papers publish a number of letters from Mr. Secretary Benjamin and Mr. Secretary Memminger to the Confederate Ministers in Europe, found on the person of Major Saunders, who attempted recently to run the blockade at Charleston, in a small schooner. The papers are of little importance, except for a statement of Mr. Benjamin of a supposed intrigue by France to separate Texas from the Southern Confederacy, to erect it into an independent government under the protection of France; and thus to get a cotton region of its own, and interpose it between the Confederacy and Mexico, which France it is supposed means to conquer and hold.

A SUGGESTION.—The Richmond Whig, noticing the proceedings of Congress on the subject of exemption, makes a suggestion which appears to have no little justice for its foundation, but which, if enacted into law, would make a prodigious fluttering among thousands of persons now exempted. It is as follows:—

"The exemption of persons to perform public work opens the door to extensive impositions and should be abolished. *Detail* is the process by which such persons should be selected; and they should not receive greater pay than if in the field. At present there are hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of mechanics exempted from duty in the army and employed in mechanic arts for the Government, who make from $10 to $20 a day. If the peaceful location be the more desirable, it need not also be the more profitable."

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.—This paper is very angry with the Observer, and says some spiteful things, in response to an article calling its attention to the conduct of North Carolina, which it abused, in happy contrast with that of Virginia, which it bespattered with praise. The Enquirer has not a word to say about this, however, and its abuse of us is of no sort of consequence. We are rather too well known even to the Enquirer's North Carolina readers to be affected by the abuse of the "substitute" agents who conduct that journal. It *had* very recently a good reputation, and from none a better name than from us. But the discreditable exposure of its substitute *speculations* destroyed its reputation with all who saw it.

The Enquirer wishes the Observer to "change its course." We beg to be excused. There is but one course for us to pursue, that of hearty and unflinching support of the great cause of the South. We may be well excused for thinking that we do so efficiently when we receive, as we do, the hearty congratulations of men of all shades of political opinion in private and public life, and even from the conductors of newspapers bitterly hostile to each other, but united in good will to the Observer and approval of its course. The truth is, we suppose, that the Enquirer, with which we do not exchange, is speaking of that of which it knows nothing, yet feels bound to say something to break the force, if possible, of the damaging facts to which we directed its attention as an inducement to let North Carolina alone.

The Enquirer's only reply to those statements is to call us names. In hopes, not of a civil answer, but of shaming it into meeting the question, we repeat that we are informed "that the books at Richmond show, that in number of troops furnished by the States to the Confederate States, North Carolina, the fifth in white population, stands No. 1.—*at the head of the list of the 13 States;* whilst Virginia, by far the largest in white population, stands No. 6 in number of troops furnished. And to neutralize the power of what she has furnished to the Confederacy, Pierpont's part of Virginia claims to have furnished 32,000 men to Lincoln's army. North Carolina has furnished none to Lincoln."

Our information we believe to be entirely correct. We have not access to the Departments: the Enquirer has. It can easily ascertain, and we suppose it *has* ascertained, that our informant has stated the plain truth, or it would have replied to the statements instead of carefully concealing them and resorting to the fool's argument. We trust that no one will be so silly as the Enquirer affects to be, and suppose that we are attacking Virginia. Very far from it. There is a great deal about that State to respect. We only desire to induce these Virginia meddlers to cease fighting disloyalty in North Carolina, where it is a shadow, and fight it in Virginia, where it is a great reality. Nor is it confined to Pierpont's section. We have shoveled dirt for the defence of Richmond from Yorktown to within hearing of the drum-beat at Old Point Comfort, and there is plenty of it in that section. Some people say it abounds also in Richmond.

As to the Enquirer's complaint that we did not copy *from a Virginia paper*, the proceedings of a political meeting in the army, we have only to reply, that, as is usual, we do not publish second-hand communications, not having room for all of those sent directly to us. And further, that the Observer is not a party paper, and has not, so far as we recollect, published the proceedings of any party meeting since this war began. The proceedings alluded to were evidently the result of the Enquirer's misrepresentations of North Carolina, falling upon the ears of our soldiers in Virginia, away from home, and therefore unable to understand how utterly false the Enquirer's statements were.

GOOD.—The Wilmington Journal explains what it meant in an article to which we called attention as a puzzle on Monday last. Its opinion of the feeling in this State and in the South, it appears, agrees exactly with our own. We quote, merely premising that we should not have inquired the meaning of its original outgiving, if there had been the slightest reason to suppose that its drift was not the reverse of this:—

"We meant that in all revolutions the second stage of feeling or opinion was that in which early excitement and enthusiasm must be exchanged for steadfast resolution and unwearying perseverance. We asserted, what all know, that this stage has been reached in the present revolution, and we are proud to say that steadfast resolution—unflinching determination, *have* taken place and more than supplied any deficiencies that might have been feared from the decline of excitement. Excitement will flag. Enthusiasm become less brilliant in the presence of trial and suffering, but a resolute purpose only developes its fullest strength as these accumulate. This resolute purpose founded upon a conviction of right now animates the South."

We are sorry that the Journal did not stop here and omit its dissertation upon "Destructives" and "Conservatives," (terms which we never employ.) But we are gratified at the good thing it has said for the State and the bad may may take care of itself. Cannot others of the Journal's political brotherhood find something good to say of North Carolina, the Empire State of the South?

The Journal closes its article with the following, in which, as in the other remarks quoted above, we are happy to concur—the only difference between us being, that the Journal has only awoke to this objection to partizanship since its own party passed out of power, while we have always held that during this struggle for liberty and life, party should never have been recognized:—

"We cannot and will not suppose that any party—nay, that any single public man desires reconstruction, or that public opinion would permit the advocacy of any policy or course of action that did not look forward to absolute independence as its end, but we must say that the partizanship that exalts selfish or political ends into positions of primary importance, appears to us, to be, in times like these, a grave political offence, deserving of the largest measure of reprehension and the most striking proofs of public disapprobation at the polls."

THE LATE GOV. BRANCH.—The Charleston Mercury copies the announcement of the death of this distinguished and estimable gentleman, and adds:—

"In noticing the death of this venerable statesman, our readers will recall the controversy of 1832, when South Carolina took her stand against the unconstitutional Protective Tariff, and defied Gen. Jackson in the plenitude of his power. Gov. Branch was at that time the most popular man in North Carolina. He was a personal friend of Gen. Jackson and a member of the Cabinet. But when the President deserted the State Rights doctrines of the Republican Party and proposed to attempt coercion, Gov. Branch unhesitatingly sided against him, resigned out of the Cabinet, and in defending the right took the fate of proscription. All honor to his political staunchness, and peace to his ashes."

The Mercury is altogether mistaken. Gov. Branch resigned in the Spring of 1831, having been with most of his colleagues (substantially) requested to quit the Cabinet, because he and they did not choose to allow Gen. Jackson to regulate their domestic concerns in the matter of Mrs. Eaton of Tennessee, whose husband was Secretary of War. The Mercury will so find by reference to the almost interminable angry correspondence between the parties, published in all the papers of that day, and in the speech of Gov. Branch in the Senate of North Carolina at the session of 1834-35. Mr Calhoun was in the quarrel also, Mrs. Calhoun having no more fancy for association with Mrs. Eaton than Mrs. Branch and the wives of the other Cabinet officers had.

THE CAPTURE OF THE YANKEE BLOCKADER.—In another column will be found a pleasant account (the only particular account published) of the recent capture of the steamer Columbia, off Masonboro' Sound. It will be seen that a number of our gallant officers and men from Cumberland and Bladen figured conspicuously in the play.

HARD UP FOR AN "ITEM."—The Richmond Examiner of the 22d stated that "a confused story of 2000 of our men having been taken prisoners at some point in North Carolina was last night brought to this city by passengers from the South." As the Examiner supposed, it was a very idle rumor.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

In the preceding page we give the proceedings up to Thursday night.

In the Senate, on Friday, bills were passed legalizing proceedings at the recent session of Hand rson county court, and changing time for holding said courts in Ashe, Rutherford and Stokes. Also, a bill to facilitate payment of bounty money.

The Ten Regiment bill was discussed during the day without reaching a decision. In the report of the discussion we find nothing new to add to the full reports given of speeches before the recess.

In the Commons, on Friday, bills were introduced: By Mr Shober, concerning sheriffs' and clerks' fees; authorizing guardians to invest in Confederate bonds; Mr. McKay, authorising courts of *Oyer* and *Terminer;* Mr. Shepherd, incorporating N. C. Iron works, with a capital of $2,000,000; Mr. Walser, a memorial to permit a free negress to enslave herself.

The Senate bill giving the appointment of Adjutant General to the Governor was passed, 61 to 25, after speeches in favor by Messrs. Grissom, Amis and Shepherd, against it by Mr. Peebles.

The day was occupied in discussing a bill appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers. No action.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 24.

In the House, a number of bills were introduced, none of which, however, have any public importance. A resolution from the Senate to authorise the Governor to contract for 100,000 bushels of salt was discussed and laid over to Tuesday next. It is understood that Mess. Jones of Columbus propose to make for the State 100,000 bushels of salt at $8 per bushel. The contract, I hear, makes the State liable for the works if destroyed by the enemy.

The House goes into secret session on Monday at 12 o'clock to hear some important communication from the Governor.

The rest of the time of the House was taken up in appointing magistrates. A resolution was adopted that none should be appointed who were liable to conscription. Those appointed from Cumberland are: George Holmes, Wm. Shaw, Arch'd A Johnson, Neill McDougald. From Harnett: Hugh D. McCormick, Henry Stewart, Samuel Parker, Hector McLean, Wm. A. Johnson, Geo. W. Pegram, Dr. John A McKay, Daniel Smith, Sion Harrington, Jas. H. Arnold, John D. Lanier, Nathan Douglas, Jr., John Spence, Sen., R B. Smith, Jas T. Reardon. For Moore: Fred. J Swann, Alex'r M. Wicker.

In the Senate quite a number of private bills were passed their 3d readings. None of interest in this section of the State but a bill to amend charter of town of Pittsboro.

The ten regiment bill was postponed to Wednesday next at 12 o'clock. A resolution was introduced proposing to ascertain the force of Confederate States army now in this State.

Taking all things into consideration now is the most trying time which the country and State have witnessed in this war, as you do or may see by the development of occurring events. Amid all these cares and responsibilities Gov. Vance seems disposed to act for the general good and the protection of our common country. Whatever errors may occur are not his fault. It is his endeavor to do his duty and his intention that others shall do theirs.

Judge Shepherd's Lecture on last night was well attended, and his audience was attentive, notwithstanding his subject—the moral character and heroism of St. Paul—was one which had more elements for a Sermon than for a literary Lecture.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.—A correspondent of the Salem Press calls attention to a statement lately made in the House of Commons by Mr Shober of Rowan, (it escaped our notice till now,) as follows:—

"That owing to a scarcity of hands in the Treasury Department, a bundle of papers, consisting of a number of bonds, became and remained misplaced, till, when accidentally found, they were ascertained to be perfectly worthless; and that the department had consequently sustained a loss of from $75 to $100,000!"

Mr. Shober is not likely to have made such a statement at random, but it is so extraordinary that the whole truth should be given. When were the papers lost? When found? Whose bonds were they? How did the Treasury Department manage to balance its accounts in the absence of these bonds? And how did the Legislative Committees of Finance consent to a certificate that the accounts were correct when these bonds were not produced? Let the public have light on these points.

N. C. SINKING FUND.—The report of the Commissioners, dated Dec. 11, 1862, shows that the total assets are $906,555, invested in State Bonds, viz: in 6 per cents. $457,000, and in 8 per cents $449,000. Cash in Treasury $555. The 8 per cents. were purchased at par with the receipts of the last year. These were from the following sources: From interest on State Bonds $61,160; N. C. R. R. dividend $240,000; R. & G. R. dividends $149,175. The Fund has been increased since the date of the report by the handsome dividends of the N. C. & R & G. Roads.

The Bonds held by the Commissioners and the Railroad stocks of the State, from which their receipts are derived, now command a very large premium.

THE CHATHAM RAILROAD.—Mr. Fowle, Commoner from Wake, has introduced a bill authorizing a State subscription of $10,000 per mile, payable as each section of 10 miles is graded and ready for the superstructure. The Public Treasurer to pay the subscription by sale of $500 and $1000 Bonds, not to exceed in the aggregate $500,000.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—Our readers will notice the advertisement of Messrs. C. B. Mallett of this place and James Browne of Charleston. Their statement that it is the best Coal known in the Confederacy is undoubtedly correct, and the gentlemen themselves already manifest their energy by the material increase in the quantity coming down on the Western Railroad. We learn that they expect soon to increase the quantity mined to 100 tons a day, and eventually to a much larger quantity.

As to the quality of the coal, see the latest testimonial, from the Railroad Shops at Raleigh, which we publish elsewhere.

RAILROAD STOCKS.—Raleigh & Gaston Railroad stock was sold in Granville on the 17th inst. at $132.25 —par value $100.

North Carolina Railroad stock was sold in Raleigh on the 22d at 98, dividend on. And W. & W. R R. stock at par.

The North Carolina Railroad has declared a dividend of 10 per cent., which gives the State Sinking Fund the handsome sum of $400,000. Its last Summer dividend was 6 per cent.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday and Thursday, nothing of interest occurred except the recommitment of the exemption bill reported by the Military committee. Its purport was given in our last. The Senate was mostly in secret session.

On Friday, nothing of interest was done in the Senate. The House passed, unanimously, a bill to repeal the 20 negro clause in the Exemption Act, and passed the day in considering the bill repealing all exemptions which had been the day before recommitted and then the recommitment reconsidered.

THE ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—Rev. Mr. Crocker, Superintendent of this interesting Bureau at Richmond, informs the Whig that he is engaged at compiling a complete list of all our dead, distinguishing the State, Regiment &c., and whether killed, or died of wounds or of disease. Also the roll of every Regiment. The whole to be deposited in the government archives.

A record of all the sick in hospitals is carefully kept, and information furnished promptly to relatives, upon application, the only requirement being a postage stamp to prepay the postage on the answer.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are under obligations to Hon. Thos. D. McDowell for pamphlet copies of the President's Message and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and for a volume of nearly 600 pages of "Official Reports of Battles," published by order of Congress.

Also to James Page, Doorkeeper of the Confederate Senate, for a copy of the Message.

LATEST WAR NEWS

From Eastern North Carolina.—WILMINGTON, Jan'y 24.—By information almost direct from Beaufort, we learn that the enemy's iron clads are said to be of much lighter draft than we had supposed, being only nine feet two inches. They have one or two pilots who know this river perfectly.

The boats of the Monitor class are merely floating batteries, without speed or sea-going qualities. They had to be towed around from Fortress Monroe, and dare not venture out from Beaufort while there is any swell outside.

The yankees at Beaufort say they are coming here the first favorable weather.

An Abolition force consisting of about a thousand cavalry, with a battery of light artillery, made a reconnoissance in force this week as far as Jacksonville, in Onslow county, but almost immediately returned within the Abolition lines at Newbern.—*Journal.*

From Fredericksburg.—FREDERICKSBURG, Jan'y 28.—The Yankees are building immense warehouses at Aoquia Creek, repairing and refitting the railroad to the point opposite this place, building huts and other more permanent conveniences for their army. These preparations, together with the erection of heavy batteries in front, indicate that their present line has been established as the permanent base of operations for the winter.

A new earthwork, with several guns in position, just below Falmouth, was visible yesterday.

Considerable bodies of troops have been moving up the opposite bank for two or three days past.

A large dwelling house owned by Sidney Owens was burnt yesterday morning. The fire caused a loaded shell, that had been thrown in during the late battle, to explode. The long roll was beat on both sides of the river, and the Yankees as well as ourselves fell immediately into line of battle, and for a time considerable excitement prevailed.

RICHMOND, Jan. 24.—Our special reporter at Fredericksburg states that "all was quiet along the line of the Rappahannock yesterday," though he "feels warranted in saying that this quietude cannot long continue, and believes had it not been for the rain-storm of the past few days, a battle would have been fought ere this."

More Cavalry Raids in the West.—TULLAHOMA, Jan. 22.—Lieut. Col. Hutchison, with 100 of Morgan's Cavalry, made a dash yesterday upon the enemy's camp at Murfreesboro', and captured and brought off safely 150 prisoners and 30 wagons. Major Holman, of Wheeler's Cavalry, since the last report, captured and destroyed another large transport on the Cumberland, loaded with subsistence. The enemy has made no show of an advance from Murfreesboro'. BRAXTON BRAGG.

Morgan's telegraph operator adds to his account of these exploits:—

McMINNVILLE, Jan. 22.—Reliable information, which has been received from Kentucky, states that on the 13th instant Gen. Woolford made a speech to his men, in the presence of 3000 citizens of Lebanon, telling them to go home for 20 days. If within that time Lincoln did not modify his emancipation proclamation, he would not call upon them to fight against the South, but he would himself take the field in behalf of the South against the North.

G. A. ELSWORTH, Morgan's Operator.

The Naval Exploit.—MOBILE, Jan. 23.—The evening papers contain a correspondence of the New Orleans Delta, dated Galveston, Jan'y 18th, which says the rebels occupy the city with a force of five to seven thousand men. The city is well fortified with batteries all around. The gunboat Hatteras went in chase of a strange sail on Sunday evening, and heavy firing was soon after heard.

The sloop-of-war Brooklyn and the gunboat Sciota started in pursuit, and picked up a boat containing an officer and five men, belonging to the Hatteras, who reported that the Hatteras ranged alongside of the strange steamer, when the stranger opened a furious fire on the Hatteras, and in about twenty minutes the Hatteras stopped, evidently crippled. The Brooklyn and Sciota cruised all night and found the Hatteras in nine fathoms water.

Vicksburg.—At the latest dates from Memphis, the 19th inst., Grant's army was embarking for a third assault upon Vicksburg. He goes, of course, with increased land and naval forces, but letters from Vicksburg speak with entire confidence of the ability to defeat him again, even should he bring 100,000 men. The correspondent of the Appeal says that "the advantages of position, and the coolness and determined courage of the Confederate troops make up for the great disparity in numbers. Such a bombardment as we are expecting, no spot on earth has probably ever witnessed; and in the midst of this threatened visitation, the heroic little city rests in comparative ease and comfort, undismayed and unconcerned, if her sacrifice can be of any assistance to the common good of the Confederacy."

Running the Blockade.—Two vessels ran the blockade last week to Charleston, passing 11 yankee blockaders. One of them brought salt; the other, from Bristol, Eng., brought a valuable general cargo.

Two schrs, going out from Charleston, were not so fortunate. They were captured, one with 100 bales of cotton, the other with naval stores.

WANT OF BRAINS AT WASHINGTON.—The New York Herald, in a long and severe article on the Lincoln Administration, says:—

"We must again, and yet again, seriously admonish President Lincoln that this winter's campaign must be successful in proportion to the means employed, or that his administration will be condemned as an inglorious and disgraceful failure. The difficulty is at Washington. The difficulty has been and is a want of brains at Washington. It is the only difficulty."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—I was much pleased with the excellent article in your paper of the 15th inst., complaining of the manner in which N. C. T. are often spoken of by officers and men of other States, and from personal observation can assure you that this contemptible practice is well calculated to make the blood of our brave N. C. boys boil with indignation, for deprive a soldier of his good name or brand him as a coward, and you might as well draw out his heart's blood. The remedy you propose of having some suitable person under the eye of the Colonel in every Reg't to write out a fair account of each engagement, is an excellent one, and would I think prevent the circulation of many false reports, both in and out of our State.

As a sample of these reports, I understand it is circulated far and wide in our own State, and perhaps one of it, that a certain company of the 51st Reg't N. C. T. in the engagement at Neuse Bridge on the 17th of December, acted gallantly and fought desperately, while the others beat a hasty retreat.

Now it is not my purpose to do injustice to any officer or member of that company, but rather to do justice to the whole Reg't. I was an eye witness to that engagement, and can say without the fear of successful contradiction, that the above mentioned company acted no braver part or conducted itself any better than the other companies composing the Reg't.

At the command fire, it fired with the others, at the command charge, it charged with the others, and when all were overpowered and the order given to fall back, it retreated with the rest. I have said thus much in justice to the other companies, and think that the officers of the company so highly spoken of, will vouch for the accuracy of this statement. It is to be regretted that such a report should be put in circulation, but since it has I think simple justice to the other companies requires that the world should know the truth in regard to the matter. JUSTICE.

Clingman's Brigade, Jan'y 23,-1863.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 24, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—We have seen in the papers of this City, since our arrival here, an extract from an article in the Wadesboro' Argus, stating from *mere* rumor, that certain persons in Montgomery county were in favor of a reconstruction of the Union, and that certain gentlemen were expected to address them in public meeting on the subject.

We think we have a right to know the people of Montgomery, whom we have the honor to represent, and we feel authorized to state that the rumor as stated in the Argus is false and slanderous to the citizens of Montgomery county, and excepting a mere squad of ignorant and misguided persons in the extreme corner of the county, there are no people more loyal, or who have furnished more men and means, according to population and ability, for the defence of Southern rights.

Montgomery County, from a voting population of between 900 and 1000, has sent about 800 soldiers to the field, and will send more shortly, and many of her best citizens have shed their blood in the defence of Southern liberty, and we believe that her citizens will be among the very last who would be in favor of a reconstruction of the Union under any circumstances whatever. Very Respectfully,

C. W. WOOLEY,
E. G. L. BARRINGER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions: Mrs H L Myrover 31 carpet blankets; Mrs E J Lilly 6 prs shoes; Mrs J W Powers, $5, 2 blankets, 2 prs socks, 1 flannel jacket; Miss Narcissa Powers, 2 prs socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs M E Pemberton 1 pr pants; Mrs Henrietta Kershaw, 2 shirts, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Davis 1st of Iverby; Mrs Margaret Hooper 2 prs socks; Miss M P Newby $1.

DIED,

In this town, on the 19th inst., of croup, ANDREW T. youngest son of Jos. and Caroline F. Hollingsworth, in the 6th year of his age.

In Wadesborough, after a few days illness, of congestive bilious fever, ROBERT WILSON BIVENS, son of John Bivens, in the 18th year of his age.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Richmond, 22d inst., suddenly, James Jordan, of Co. C, 32d Reg't.

In hospital at Richmond, 16th Oct., of typhoid pneumonia, Neill A. Jones, aged 22 years and 28 days, of Co I, 24th Reg't, of Johnston county.

In Wilmington, Corp'l R. T. Brogden, and privates Starling Pate, Elias Pate, Wm. Churchwell and Jno. E Overby, of Co. F, 10th Reg't.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 26.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Old 55, new 50. Lard 35.
Beef 17½ to 20 by the side; 10 to 20 at retail.
Beeswax 60.
Butter 75 to $1.
Chickens 35 to 50.
Copperas $1 wholesale, $1.25 retail.
Cotton 18 to 20 cts.
Cotton Yarn $3 to $5 per bunch.
Eggs 45 to 50 per dozen.
Flaxseed 2 50 to 2 75 per bushel.
Flour—Family $32, Super $31 to $31 50.
Forage—Fodder 2 50 per hundred; Hay 1 50 to $2; Shucks 1 50 to 1 75.
Grain—Corn 3 30. Wheat $5 to 5 50. Rye 3 50 to $4. Oats $2 to 2 25. Peas 2 75.
Hides—Green 50, dry $1.
Iron—Swedes 40.
Leather—Sole $3 per lb., Upper 3 50.
Liquors of all kinds have gone up.
Molasses—N O 4 50.
Nails—None in market.
Onions—None in market.
Pork 38 to 40.
Potatoes—Irish $2 to $3; Sweet $1 50.
Rice, New 9 to 10 by the cask.
Sugar retailing at 75 to $1.
Salt 20 cts per lb.
Fayetteville Sheetings, 33 to 60 cts. Osnaburgs 35 to 60 cts.
Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 60 Wool 1 50 to 1 75.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 21

Beef cattle 15 to 18. Bacon, new 50 to 55. Butter 90 to $1. Corn 2 75 to $3. Flour, super $33, Family $34 to 35. Lard 40 to 45. Molasses none in market. Sweet Potatoes $2 to 2 50. Pork 30 to 35. Pea Nuts $3 to 3 25. Salt $7 to $10. Sugar 65 to 70. Fayetteville Factory sheetings 60 to 65. Tallow 65 to 70. Wood $12 to $16. Yarn $6 to $6 50.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE Trains of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO'.

A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner, after an interesting account of the antecedent skirmishing, gives the following account of the battle:—

On the morning of the 31st the grand battle was opened by McCown's division, with Cleburn advancing upon the enemy's right wing, under General McCook, just at grey dawn. The enemy was taken completely by surprise, their artillery horses not even being hitched up. Such was the impetuosity of the charge that the enemy fell back in dismay, our troops pouring in a most murderous fire; with such rapidity did our men cross the broken ploughed fields, that our artillery could not follow them. Wharton's cavalry had charged a battery, the horses not being harnessed, and driving back the Abolition infantry supporting it, succeeded in capturing it. The enemy having gradually recovered, now disputed our further advance, and the battle raged with terrific violence. They continued to fall back, however, under our fire until we had swung round nearly our whole left on their right, as if on a pivot, driving the enemy some six miles towards his centre, when Withers and Cheatham also hurled their divisions on the foe with such terrible effect, that battery after battery was taken, and their dead lie in heaps upon the field. The enemy was now driven towards the Nashville road, about a mile in front of our centre, and took a commanding position on an eminence overlooking the plain, and which was protected by rocks and a dense cedar wood. Here he massed his batteries, numbering some thirty pieces of artillery, and made a desperate stand.

It was now about noon. We had already captured some five thousand prisoners, including General Willich, and a number of field officers, nearly thirty pieces of cannon, some five thousand stand of arms, and ammunition wagons. It was now determined to carry the enemy's stronghold at all hazards, and the brigades of Chalmers and Donelson, supported by Manley's and Stewart's brigades, with Cobb's, Byrne's, Charles Smith's and Slocomb's batteries, were ordered to prepare for the charge. It was a forlorn hope, but our men faced a mighty whirlwind of shot and shell with heroic firmness, and did not fall back until they had captured two batteries; the brigades of Generals Adams and Jackson, of Breckinridge's division, who held our right, were now ordered across the river to relieve our broken columns, and advanced towards the enemy's grand battery with a like coolness and heroism, but they were also repulsed and fell back under the enemy's terrible fire. No farther effort was made, the enemy, however, was also severely punished, and whether fearing that his position might be flanked, or from some cause that it was not secure, he abandoned it that night, only to take up a still stronger one in the bend of the river, towards the Lebanon pike, on a couple of hillocks, which he again crowned with hisstrongest batteries. That night it was cold to freezing. Upon the battle field lay thousands of the enemy's dead and wounded, who froze stiff, presenting a ghastly scene by moonlight.

The first of the year found the enemy strongly entrenched, with his right drawn up a little on the south side of the Nashville pike, while his left remained fortified in the bend of the river already described. Our position was greatly advanced on the left and centre, but otherwise remained the same. On this day Gen. Bragg issued the following address to his army:

"The General commanding is happy to announce to the troops the continued success of our arms yesterday. Gens. Wheeler and Wharton, with the cavalry, again assaulted the enemy's line of communication, capturing over two hundred wagons and other stores. Twice have we now made the circuit of the enemy's forces, and destroyed his trains, and not less than six hundred wagons, and three thousand mules have fallen into our hands. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis was killed by us to-day. Thus our success continues uninterrupted. One more struggle, and the glorious victory already achieved will be crowned by the rout of the enemy, who are now greatly demoralized. The General commanding has every confidence that his gallant troops will fully meet his expectations. "BRAXTON BRAGG."

It was confidently believed that the enemy would have retreated on the night of the 31st, but as he did not, it is supposed that Gen. Bragg concluded to wait and see if he would make any attack. The day consequently passed off quietly, excepting some light skirmishing.

On the second day of January, the ill-omened Friday, the attitude of the two armies remained the same during the morning, with the exception of some shelling on our right.

By three o'clock it was determined to assault the enemy's stronghold on the bend of the river. It was a desperate determination. Gen. Polk, it is said, advised against it, considering the position impregnable, as we had to cross the river and ascend the bank to reach the enemy's position in the face of his tremendous batteries. There was an immense stake, however, on the hazard, the total rout of the enemy, and the possession of Nashville, and the stake was considered worth the trial To Breckenridge's division was assigned the task. Brig. Gen. Hanson's brigade led the charge. Our troops crossed the river under the rolling lava of the enemy's fire from their batteries, which belched forth, like Vesuvius and Ætna, a double sheet of flame. Whole companies went down, but the gaps were at once filled up, and onward went those gallant lines until they reached the enemy's position and drove them from it. The fire of the enemy's musketry from behind the rocks and cedar trees was terrible; our men fell like leaves in autumn, and, finding it impossible to hold the place, they fell back in good order and recrossed the river. In less than one hour it is said two thousand of our men were killed and wounded. It was a terrible repulse, that same "bloody crossing of Stone's river," as the troops call it. It lost us the vantage ground we had gained over the enemy on the 31st and greatly depressed our troops. But for this, we would still have held Murfreesboro'. On the 3d the rain fell in torrents, and as our troops were worn out and nearly exhausted, it was determined to fall back that night, and not run the risk of meeting the enemy's reinforcements, which it was reported he was receiving. Everything had previously been provided for the retreat. It was most orderly and composedly executed.

Such is an outline sketch of the battle of Murfreesboro'. The most glorious battle of the war, and the most complete victory, considering the disparity of numbers on our side—twenty-five thousand against over seventy-five thousand of the enemy! There are but two points in the battle open to criticism. The first is, the neglect of Gen. Bragg in not previously securing the hillocks in the bend of Stone's river, which he permitted the enemy to occupy; and second, in attempting to storm that impregnable position at such a sacrifice of his men, with his army already weakened, when by remaining quiet and watching the enemy, he might have attained a far greater advantage and a more complete result.

It is clear that fortune seems to refuse to favor Gen. Bragg, and that he has become unpopular with his army and the people there is no disguising. That he is a gallant and brave soldier there is no denying. But neither his military talents nor genius seem to aid him at the most critical time. Under these circumstances, it would appear that the interests of the country demanded that he should be assigned to some other command which would be more agreeable to himself, and where fortune may no doubt change in his favor.

Yankee Finances.—Mr. Spalding, (Republican) of New York in a speech in the House of Representatives on the 12th inst., upon the financial condition of the North, said:

"The time has arrived when our finances must engage the earnest and united attention of all loyal representatives. We were in great peril last year; but our dangers are now twofold what they were then. It was very difficult last year to provide the money to meet the large appropriations made for the support of the army and navy. It will be still more difficult to meet the enlarged requirements of the current and the next fiscal year. The Army bill alone appropriates over $731,000,000, which, added to the estimates of all the other expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, amount to the enormous sum of $1,095,431,183 56, to which must be added the amount still required for appropriations and deficiency of the year ending June 30, 1863, and which, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, amounted on the 1st of December to the sum of $551,221,131.59, making the whole aggregate required to meet appropriations during the next 18 months $1,646,694,315 15."

The way the Yankees elect Senators.—The following puragraph from the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 14th, will give our readers some idea of the manner in which Northern Senators are elected:

"One fact is certain. Any Democrat voting for Simon Cameron would have been annihilated. If this had not taken place on the spot, it would have occurred within twenty-four hours. Of the 4 or 500 men in the galleries, every one was provided with a printed handbill, having inscribed upon it, in large letters, the names of all the Democratic members. This was referred to when each vote was given. There is reason to believe that many of the visitors were armed. Rumor has it that as the vote of one member, who was considered "doubtful," was about to be given, a stalwart stranger stepped to his side, and held the position until the choice was announced. He would have been a bold man who would have dared to excite the ire of that stalwart individual."

Brute Butler.—A refugee from New Orleans furnishes the following incidents. They should not be permitted to pass into oblivion, as the future historian of this contest might find them useful in illustrating a character already infamous beyond precedent in modern times:

Escaping from New Orleans, some few months since, I reached a plantation upon the Mississippi, in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. Whilst receiving the hospitalities of my friend, the planter, the parish priest of Baton Rouge came in, who informed us that he was on his way from New Orleans to his home, and that he had visited the city for the purpose of procuring a permit from Butler to enable him to bring out food for the suffering poor of Baton Rouge—for the orphans under his charge, and for his own household. He stated that Butler had peremptorily refused to permit any food to leave the city for the poor, saying that "they are our enemies, and my purpose is to exterminate them." The good priest then urged upon Butler the fact that these poor people were necessarily, from their extremely destitute condition, precluded from taking any active part in our national troubles, and therefore could not properly be considered enemies. "Sir," said Butler in reply, "those that are not for us, are against us, and if they were our friends they would be in the Union army." "But, General," continued the priest, "you should remember that a large portion of these poor people are women and children—poor innocent children." The monster to this appeal hissed between his teeth, *"Does he who kills the serpent preserve the eggs? I tell you, sir, my purpose is extermination."*

A Glaring Counterfeit.—We received by a late mail from the Northwestern part of this State, two bills, purporting to be three dollar Treasury notes of this State, which are the most glaring counterfeits we have seen. They are wretchedly printed, on bluish bad paper, and are signed on the left of the bill in imitation of O. H. Perry. They are dated Raleigh, May 1, 1862.

The State, be it remembered, has thus far issued no three dollar Treasury notes.

Raleigh Standard.

VALUABLE COAL FIELD FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the VALUABLE COAL FIELD, known as "Horneville," and situated in Chatham County, in the celebrated Deep River Coal and Iron Region of North Carolina. It is 43 miles from Fayetteville, by Railroad, and about the same distance from Raleigh. The first coal discovered in North Carolina, was found upon this tract of land in 1848, when it was purchased by five gentlemen, who obtained a Charter, a common seal and stock book; and accepted the Charter in due form for the purpose of commencing operations. At that time there was no river navigation or Railroad communication to Fayetteville, and these gentlemen soon thereafter moving to different sections of the country, and being of entirely different occupations, could form no definite or concerted agreement to work or sell until now. They now propose to sell, and can give a clean and *bona fide* title, without any incumbrance whatever, as no stock has ever been issued to the parties.

The "Horneville" Coal Fields are embraced in a tract of land comprising about 450 acres, and it is estimated that about 80 acres are underlaid with the 6 feet vein of coal. The balance of the 450 acres afford a good quality of tillable soil for agricultural purposes, abounding in timber and land of a highly productive character.

Supposing that there are 80 acres of this tract underlaid with coal—the vein of coal having been ascertained to be 6 feet in depth—each acre would yield 9680 cubic yards of coal, or 7295 tons; which at $4 per ton, at the mines, would yield $29,180 per acre. But supposing one-third of this to be wasted in various ways, (a large allowance) there would yet remain $19,457 per acre of saleable coal. This multiplied by 80 acres will amount to $1,556,560, and this, too, independent of the remaining portion of the 450 acres.

The facilities for getting this coal to market are at present afforded by the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Railroad. This road is in operation at present 40 miles from Fayetteville to McIver's Depot, about 2 miles from the Egypt Shaft; (the balance to that point being already graded, and now under contract,) thence to the Horneville Coal Field, about 2½ miles, with navigable river connecting the two last named points.

A Railroad is also in course of construction from Raleigh to these same Coal Fields—which will pass directly through this property—by which improvements coal can be forwarded by rail either North or South. A ready transportation to market, it will thus be seen, is already afforded by one of these Roads, and the other will be completed without delay, as it is now under contract to men of undoubted energy who are pushing forward the work with the utmost dispatch.

In reference to the quality of this coal, it may be proper to annex the following extract from Professor Emmons' Report, page 251, 252: "The combustion of this coal, and the ease with which it can be ignited, are important qualities. It burns briskly, with a brilliant and free combustion. It therefore gives a pleasant and agreeable fire in parlor grates. In this respect I believe it is not excelled by any coal now in market. It is well adapted to the use of smiths, and it is invariably remarked by them that they wish for no better coal. It is cheaper and more economical at 40 cts. per bushel, than charcoal at 5 cts per bushel."

Any one desirous of purchasing, will call upon or address the subscriber, who is duly empowered to sell. He will take pleasure in accompanying them to this valuable Coal Field and give all necessary information and explanations. It is only 2½ hours' ride by Railroad from this point. W. T. HORNE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 6, 1863. 92*4t

From the Illustrated News.

CHARGE OF THE 24th N. C. REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG.

"The battle opened early, and on our left the enemy were gaining ground. Several of our divisions, including the Texans, unbeaten before in this war, were driven back in confusion. Our (Walker's) division was ordered from the right, to retrieve our fortunes on the left, and hurried forward to meet, and if possible check the victorious enemy. Filing down a hill out of the woods into the open fields, we formed in line of battle without halting, and dashed at a double quick right on the foe, under a galling fire of musketry and artillery. Leaving our dead and wounded, we reached a line of fence, where we halted for breath. Here we found the 10th Louisiana, which had charged with us at Malvern Hill. The commander, as soon as he saw us, sprang over the fence and gallantly called upon his regiment to follow him, at the same time beckoning to us. We of course accepted his challenge, and our advance soon became a run, the Louisianians cheering us as we left them. The enemy did not wait for us, and in half an hour we had regained all we had lost in the morning. It is said that when Gen. Ransom saw us charge he burst into tears and exclaimed, 'God bless the brave boys! I will never curse them again.' "—*Private Letter.*

"God bless our Carolina boys!
For braver hearts ne'er beat,
Than theirs who tread Potomac's banks
With bare and bleeding feet.
In summer's heat, in winter's cold,
Their duty well they've done.
And Carolina's daughters cry,
"God bless them every one."

Well may the noble "Old North State"
Be of her soldiers proud,
But of her glorious Twenty-Fourth
I'll sing with praises loud.
Right gallantly they've borne the flag
Their State unto them gave,
Though torn by many a shot and shell,
Long may it o'er them wave.

"God with us," on its blood red field,
Is set in purest white,
For by His arm and their good swords
They trust to win the fight.
On Sewell's Mount they tentless lay,
For days in sleet and snow,
Faced sickness, hunger, cold and toil,
As bravely as the foe.

They foiled the wily Rosecrans,
'Neath Floyd and General Lee,
And bore their part in Richmond's fights
With Ransom and Huger.
That bloody charge which cost so dear
At Malvern Hill they led,
And in the foremost rank they left
Their brave and honored dead.

Upon Potomac's famous banks
Again their banner flew,
In Sharpsburg fight they won a place,
And stoutly held it too
The gallant Louisiana Tenth,
Which fought with them on Malvern Hill,
Here once again beside them stood,
And cheered them with good will.

And when their General saw them charge,
His eyes with tears ran o'er,
"God bless the gallant boys," he cried,
"I'll never curse them more"
Yes! God bless them and all brave men,
Who for our freedom fight,
And with their blood baptize the cause
Whose Right shall prove its Might.

TENELLA.

The 54th and 57th North Carolina Regiments.—The Richmond Whig says:—

A correspondent, "An Englishman," at Fredericksburg, pays a tribute, no doubt well merited, to the 54th and 57th North Carolina Regiments, for their gallantry in the battle of the 13th ult. He states that they charged a battery, and captured eight guns, whilst exposed to an incessant fire from eighteen field pieces, and a heavy enfilading fire from a legion of skirmishers, who had been deployed through the woods. The two regiments lost about one hundred killed and wounded. "The name of the Colonel commanding the 54th, McDowell, will ever be a pass-word" (says the writer) "for cool and inspiring bravery; neither will the names of Capt J. A. Rogers and Lieut. De Berry be erased from the memory of the men who fought under their spirited and dauntless commands. Our correspondent also makes most favorable mention of Sergeant A. E. Peel, "who was ever in the thickest of the fight, cheering on his men," and closes as follows:

Capt. Cossens, of General Law's staff, while our men were covered by breastworks, rode along our line amid a perfect storm of bullets, shells and grape, passing orders with a "sang-froid" that was truly refreshing. Once seen, who can forget Capt. Cossens—the polished Southern gentleman—courteous alike to inferior or superior (in grade;) his face an index of a soul which nourishes the deepest, the most fervent love of country, while it cherishes a contemptuous hate for an upstart, cowardly and mercenary "parvenu."

North Carolina Troops at Murfreesboro'.—The Asheville News of the 15th says:

"Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, who participated in the great battle at Murfreesboro', is now in town, on a visit to his family. He speaks in glowing terms of the gallantry of the three North Carolina regiments in that bloody engagement, viz: the 29th, Col. Vance; the 39th, Col. Coleman; and the 60th, Col. McDowell. He says they fought like veterans."

The 5th N. C. Troops.—The resignation of Col. D. K. McRae, of the 5th N. C. Regiment, we learn, has been accepted. Lt. Col. P. J. Sinclair, of that Regiment, has also resigned.

Capt. T. M. Garrett, of Bertie, has been promoted to the Coloneley of the 5th Regiment, *vice* Colonel McRae, resigned.

Raleigh Standard.

Promotions.—Capt. C. W. Bradshaw, of Davidson, has been promoted to Major of the 42d regiment, (Col. Gibbs) vice Underwood, resigned.

Capt. John C. Van Hook, of Person, has been promoted to Major of the 50th, (Col Jas. A. Washington,) vice Wortham promoted to Lieut. Colonel.

John C. Baxter, promoted to 2d Lieut in 10th regiment.

Kinchen R. Power, promoted to 1st Lieut. in the 3d regiment.

Lieut. Thomas C. Moore has been promoted to 1st, and Thomas J. Ivey 2d Lieut. in company A, 36th regiment, Bunting's Light Battery.

Ral. Progress.

Couldn't be Bribed.—We learn from the Bristol Advocate, that a deserter and spy, by the name of Harris, who came into East Tennessee with the Yankee force that burned the bridges, was captured near Jonesborough, recently, with a commission of Captain in his pocket, bearing the imposing seal of Andrew Johnson, Governor of Tennessee. Private Phillip Warlick, of Col. Love's N. C. regiment, was detailed as guard to deliver the prisoner to the authorities at Knoxville. Harris offered Warlick $10,000 to allow him to escape. The honest North Carolinian indignantly informed him that Lincoln's government had not money enough to bribe him to the performance of such a dishonorable action. Such is the metal of the true Southern patriot fighting for his home and his country.

Cotton Purchased by Government.—The total amount of cotton purchased by the government in the State of Mississippi reaches about one hundred thousand bales, and much more is in negotiation.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—We received last night a copy of the Philadelphia Inquirer of 17th inst.

A despatch in the Inquirer, dated at Cairo on the 16th, says that the ram Switzerland had arrived there. She brings news of the taking of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, 100 miles from the mouth, by the land and naval forces under McClernand and Porter. The surrender occurred on Sunday, with all the guns, stores, and ammunition. The Inquirer says the full particulars have not been received, though the Rebel loss is *said to have been* 550 killed and wounded, and from five to seven thousand prisoners.

The Rebellion nearly crushed.—King Abraham, in conversation with some friends on the 16th, said that he considered the rebellion "nearer being crushed than ever before, and that we now hold 100,000 square miles more than we had a year ago."

Horace Greely had several interviews with Abraham on the 16th, but, the Inquirer says his projects received no endorsement.

There is to be a double track from Washington to New York. The bridge across the Susquehannah is to be constructed as soon as possible, thus avoiding the crossing of the train on the steamboat.

The Fight at Galveston, Texas.—The Inquirer contains a detailed account of the recent fight at Galveston, and the capture of the Harriet Lane. The Inquirer says there is no denying the fact that we have met with a serious disaster. The Yankee casualties are reported to be 300 killed, wounded and taken prisoners. At least 100 were killed on the Harriet Lane, and 30 taken prisoners; 1 killed on the Owasco, and 18 wounded, and 13 killed by the explosion of the Westfield. Total list of casualties, 462.

PETERSBURG, Jan'y 19.—The New York Herald, of the 17th instant, was received here to-day. It contains President Davis's late message in full, and says it is of more than ordinary importance; that it is evidently assured by a conscious security that never hitherto characterized any manifesto which has ever emanated from the rebel Executive, and breathes an air of determination and defiance which is not justified by what meets the public eye.

The following is a fuller account of the affair at Arkansas Post:

"CAIRO, Jan'y 16.—The ram Switzerland has arrived from the squadron, bringing news of the taking of Arkansas Post, on Arkansas river, 100 miles from its mouth, by land and naval forces under McClernand and Porter. It surrendered and was occupied Sunday with all its arms, stores and ammunition. Union loss 200. Rebel loss 550 killed and wounded, and between 5000 and 7000 prisoners.

"*Later.*—The fort mounted nine guns. The garrison, numbering 7000, surrendered unconditionally."

The Alabama has been heard from. Two more vessels have been captured by her. One, the Parker Cook, of Boston, Nov. 30th, near St. Domingo, and burnt. The other, having a British cargo, was allowed to proceed, but the vessel was bonded.

An arrival from New Orleans says the Harriet Lane has been sent to sea to join the Alabama. Farragut has sent the Brooklyn, Octota and other vessels to recapture her if possible. Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Lee are among the killed on the Harriet Lane.

The dispatch from Nashville, announcing that Bragg has been superseded by Longstreet, adds that the latter's army corps is now at Shelbyville. Forrest is still at Harpeth Shoals. The river is rising, with ten feet of water on the Shoals. No steamers are able to go up the river except convoyed by gunboats.

Gold declined in New York under the news from Arkansas, closing at 146 a 146¼. Exchange dull at 161 a 161½.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

From the New York Herald, of the 17th inst.

The message of Jeff. Davis to the Confederate Congress, an abstract of which we published yesterday, and the whole of which we give this morning, is of more than ordinary importance. It is evidently inspired by a conscious security which has never hitherto characterized any manifesto which emanated from the rebel Executive, and it breathes an air of determination and defiance which is not justified by what meets the public eye. It is true, that the Confederate President is aware of the divisions and disgust at the North produced by the abolition policy, and particularly the emancipation edict extorted from Mr. Lincoln, which is worth two hundred thousand men to the cause of the rebellion; for it enables the rebel government to prove that their anticipations of the designs of the radical party are fully realized, and to make out a plausible case of justification before the people for the rebellion of the South.

The rebel president gives extracts from Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address, and quotes the resolution of Congress defining the war to be a war for the vindication of the constitution and the maintenance of the Union, and not a war of subjugation or for the purpose of interfering in any way with the domestic institutions of the Southern States; and he then cites the subsequent acts of Congress and the policy of the administration as totally opposite to the pledges under which the war was inaugurated. In relation to the proclamation he adroitly appeals to the sentiment of the civilized world, "to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breasts of our fellow men of all countries, to pass judgment on a measure by which several millions of human beings of an inferior race—peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere—are doomed to extermination, while, at the same time they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the insidious recommendation to obtain from violence, unless in necessary self defence."

The administration and the radicals seem to have given him a chance to appeal to the sympathies of the white men of the North and of the Caucasian race throughout the world. They have enabled him to consolidate the military strength of the South by a conscript law, to control its financial resources, and unite the people, morally and politically, as one man, while their programme has had a most disastrous effect at the North in dividing and distracting the popular sentiment; and, according to the abolition press, it has utterly demoralized and destroyed the Army of the Potomac, on which the success of the Union cause so greatly depended. Hence the President of the rebellious States is confident in his expectations and rampant in his threats of retaliation. He says he has directed the execution of Gen. Butler and "one Gen. McNeil, who murdered seven prisoners of war in cold blood," if they should fall into the hands of any of the Confederate forces; and he has also marked out for vengeance "another General by the name of Milroy," charged with hideous atrocities in Western Virginia. Then he expresses his determination "to deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured in any of the States embraced in the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States providing for punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrections."

There may be little in these threats, as the intended victims are not yet in his power, and are not likely soon to be. But there may be something in these menaces after all—something more than the mere military, political and financial situation would warrant. It is more than possible, notwithstanding the general terms in which Mr. Davis complains of the European Powers for not recognising the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and for shutting out from their ports privateers and their prizes, he has some understanding with the Emperor of the French, which will be brought to light in due time. In confirmation of this view it is worthy of remark that in the rebel Congress, on Monday, a resolution was introduced eulogizing France "for her endeavors to induce European intervention." And when we cast a glance at the other side of the Atlantic, we find that the relations of Mr. Slidell with Napoleon and his ministers are far more cordial than is consistent with strict neutrality, much less with the warm professions of friendship for the United States which he has constantly made. The greeting of the Emperor to Mr. Dayton on New Year's day was, to say the least, decidedly cold, if it was not a piece of bitter irony under the circumstances.

Here then is abundant food for the calm reflection of Mr. Lincoln. The earnest determination of the South must be met by a corresponding determination on his part and on the part of the people of the loyal States; otherwise the Union is irretrievably lost. The same unity of purpose and of action must be developed at the North as at the South. The rebels are terribly in earnest, while everything that transpires at Washington shows that the administration are, "like Nero, fiddling while Rome was burning."

New Jersey.—The Democrats of Bergen county celebrated the 8th of January by a festival at which some of the most distinguished men in the State delivered speeches in strong denunciation of Lincoln and his proclamation and the abolition party. Ex-Gov. Price said, "the Republicans were the traitors. The President had plunged us in a war against a people whom he either did not understand or did not mean to understand."

Geo. P. Androus said, "Now that emancipation was proclaimed, he contended that our army should be called back at once, for they have no business there except for the purpose which brought them there. This war, he said, must cease, and the rights of the South must be respected, or in the last resort we must perforce turn our artillery upon those Africanized guerillas who have garroted the Constitution and every popular right." (Applause.)

Hon. Thos. Dunn said, *"If this war on the South continued much longer, he did not hesitate to say we would have war at the North at our own hearth-stones.* If the Administration would not heed the lessons of the late elections—if they would persist in the violation of States and popular rights—the people would seek a remedy in the Constitution; but if that should fail, they would turn upon them the mouths of their cannon and the points of their sabres. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Hon. A. J. Rogers said, "The Democrats of New Jersey would never find him wanting in resistance to the damnable doctrines upheld by the party now in power."

More of Gen. Hill's Algebra.—The papers have published some of the problems from the algebra of Gen. D. H. Hill, illustrative of yankee character. I add some others in which the General has made algebraic problems the means of recording certain facts in the history of yankeedom. Here is one to show the *tender mercies* of the Puritans of Massachusetts:

"In the year 1692, the people of Massachusetts executed, imprisoned, or privately persecuted 469 persons, of both sexes and all ages, for the alleged crime of witchcraft. Of these twice as many were privately persecuted as were imprisoned, and 7 17-19ths times as many were imprisoned than were executed. Required the number of sufferers of each kind."

Answer.—19 executed, 160 imprisoned, and 300 persecuted.

While the people of Massachusetts were executing, imprisoning and persecuting the witches, the people of Connecticut were *expelling or selling into slavery the Indians*, as they would do with the blacks, if they could get possession of the South.

"In the year 1637, all the Pequod Indians that survived the slaughter of the Mystic river were either banished from Connecticut or sold into slavery. The square root of twice the number of survivors is equal to one-tenth that number. What was the number?"

The treason of the New England States in the last war with Great Britain forms the subject of several problems. It is worthy of note that the present war against the South is the only one in which the Yankees have heartily engaged.

The year in which Decatur published his official letter from New London, stating that the traitors of New England burned blue lights on both points of the harbor to give notice to the British of his attempt to go to sea, is expresed by four digits. The sum of the first and fourth is equal to half the second; the first and third are equal to each other; the sum of the first and second is equal to three times the fourth, and the product of the first and second is equal to 8. Required the year."

Answer.—1813.

Two others on the same subject will be found on pages 316-17 of the Algebra.

This Algebra was published in 1857, and among the "testimonials" to its excellence is one from T. J. Jackson, ("Stonewall.") He says: "I regard it as superior to any other work with which I am acquainted on the same branch of science."

It was a novel idea, and a very good one, to make use of algebraic problems for the purpose of impressing upon his students a proper estimate of Yankee character.—*Mobile Register.*

Chinese Sugar Cane.—We urged last spring the cultivation of this cane extensively in this State. Many of our people in the upper counties especially, heeded this advice, and the result is, quite a large quantity of excellent syrup has been made in some sections. There is every probability that sugar and molasses will be many times scarcer this year than last. We therefore urge upon our country readers thus early, the necessity of making preparations for a much larger crop this year. We presume that seed can be obtained in sufficient quantities for general use. Persons having seed for sale should sell on moderate terms, and advertise the people where they can be bought.—*Ral. Standard.*

Gen. Stuart's Band.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes:—

"Are your readers aware that Gen. Jeb Stuart carries with him wherever he goes, in all his circuits and raids, a brother of Joe Sweeney, the famous banjo player? Such is the fact. Sweeney is also a banjoist, and Stuart calls him his band. He carries his banjo behind his saddle, wrapped up in a piece of oil cloth; and whenever the cavalry stop, even to water their horses, the band strikes up on the banjo and picks a merry air. The performance of the banjo band in Pennsylvania drove several Dutch farmers raving distracted, for Sweeney swore that his banjo strings were made out of the viscera of their departed relatives and friends!"

All who take the best of drinks are always *well*-supplied.

WAR NEWS.

Brilliant Feat of Gen. Wheeler.—TULLAHOMA, Jan. 17.—Gen. Wheeler, with a portion of his cavalry brigade, after burning the railroad bridge in the enemy's rear, pushed for the Cumberland river, where he intercepted and captured four large transports, destroyed three with all the supplies, and bonded one to carry off 400 paroled prisoners. Being hotly pursued by a gunboat, he attacked, captured and destroyed her, with her whole armament. BRAXTON BRAGG.

Movements of the Enemy in Tennessee.—TULLAHOMA, January 16.—The enemy, numbering 40,000, has occupied his original position before Murfreesboro', with a great scarcity of provisions. He is repairing the railroad, but making no preparations for an advance.

The Officers captured at Murfreesboro'.—CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 17.—Rosecranz has sent the Confederate officers captured at Murfreesboro' to Alton, Ill., there to be closely confined, in consequence of the recent proclamation of President Davis denying paroles to Federal officers.

Gen. Mitchell has issued an order at Nashville commanding the destruction of the property of Col. McCann, a partizan ranger, for destroying a train of cars on the Nashville and Chattanooga road. The order also declares that all property of any rebel sympathizers found within one mile of where such outrage is committed by guerillas shall be destroyed by fire.

Important from Fredericksburg.—FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 18.—The demonstrations of the enemy on their right and left wings, as well as in their centre, indicate that an early attempt will be made to cross the river simultaneously above and below the town. An attack may be expected, it is believed, at any time.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—The Report was brought to this city last evening by the Fredericksburg train, but was doubtfully received, that the enemy were crossing the Rappahannock at two points on our right and left flank. It had been rumored during the morning that the battle had really been begun, but this was not confirmed by later reports.—*Examiner.*

The Captured Blockader.—The Wilmington Journal has the following letter:—

FORT FISHER, Jan. 17, 1863.—The U. S. steamer "Columbia," carrying 7 guns, Commander Coutchney, grounded off Masonboro' Sound on Wednesday night last. On Thursday the Commanding Officer of Fort Fisher carried one gun and a detachment of cavalry and infantry to capture her. On Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., two shots were fired when the steamer hoisted a white flag. About 40 prisoners have been taken. The "Columbia" is a splendid Iron Steamer, built to run the blockade, and was captured by the Tuscarora on her first trip to Charleston. This is her first cruise as a War Steamer.

Prisoners.—The naval U. S. officers captured a few days ago by Col. Lamb, below Wilmington, passed this city on Sunday on their way to Salisbury. The seamen were left at Wilmington.

Some 80 wounded prisoners captured at Murfreesboro' also arrived here on their way to Richmond. They were a miserable looking set of yanks.—*Ral. Progress.*

Rumor.—There was nothing of interest from below yesterday, except a rumor that three yankee Regiments at Newbern had thrown down their arms and refused to fight any more.

Ral. Standard.

Gov. Vance.—Gov. Vance, accompanied by Surgeon General Warren, left the city on Saturday evening last for our lines below. It is evident if there is to be a fight soon our Governor will be on hand.—*Ral. Standard.*

Unsuccessful attempt to run the Blockade.—CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—A vessel, supposed to be the steamer Huntress, laden with 400 bales of cotton, attempting to run the blockade, was burned off the mouth of Swash Channel last night.

Recognition.—Both Houses of Congress having gone into secret session about one o'clock, P. M., yesterday, it was immediately rumored on the streets that France and England had recognized the Southern Confederacy, and that the announcement was to be made to Congress by a communication. The day, however, passed off without anything transpiring to give color to the story.—*Richmond Examiner, 20th.*

Deserter Shot.—At Kinston on the 14th inst., private Michael Bryant, Co. D, 63d Reg't N. C. Troops, (Cavalry,) was shot for desertion, in accordance with the sentence of a General Court Martial.—*Ral. State Jour.*

Northern News Items.—The Washington Chronicle of the 16th furnishes the following:—

In the U. S. Congress, on the 15th, the credentials of Mr. Piggott, elected from North Carolina, and a protest from Charles Henry Foster against his taking a seat, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Gen. McClellan is at Trenton, N. J. The peace resolutions introduced in the Legislature, and published by us a few days ago, were submitted by a former member of his staff.

New York Stock Market.—United States coupons, 1881, 92 a 92½. Gold 148¼. Demand notes, 144¼ a 144½.

Col. Mallett.—The Progress learns that Col. Mallett with his battalion is to be ordered to the field, and that he is to be superseded in command of the camp of instruction by a Virginian, Col. August. We hope the Secretary of War will not thus ignore the many competent North Carolina officers for that post. Col. August may be a very fit and clever man, but the post should be filled by a North Carolinian. Capt. McRae, who has been assisting Col. Mallett, is said to be fully competent for the position.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Gen. Pendleton, C. S. A.—Brig. Gen. Wm. N. Pendleton, the Chief of Artillery in the armies of Gen. Lee in Virginia, is an Episcopal minister. He, like Gen. Polk, was a graduate at West Point, and became a minister, but divested himself of the surplice in the beginning of this war, and, as Captain of Artillery, distinguished himself at the first battle of Manassas. Step by step he has risen to the highest position in the artillery service of the Confederacy.

The Fight between Stanton and Halleck.—The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post gives the following version of the recent fisticuff between Stanton and Halleck:

A gentleman direct from Washington, informs us that on Sunday last there was an interchange of civilities between Stanton and Halleck in the White House. The Cabinet was in session, discussing the late slaughter at Fredericksburg, when Stanton denied having any thing to do in advising it. Halleck replied that had not the Secretary of War ordered the advance, it would not have been made, when Halleck called him a liar. Old Halleck immediately shot out his left fist at the frontispiece of Stanton, handing him one in the left eye, which felled the burly Secretary to the floor, fresco-ing the left side of his "human face divine" in a most artistic manner Stanton, although reputed good in a rough and tumble contest, couldn't stand the impetuosity of "Old Brains," and Old Abe himself had to interfere by threatening to thrash both parties if they did not behave themselves.